INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

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Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
18

VOL XVIII NO 123- BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FIRING AT BHENDI BAZAR.

3 Dead: 20 Wounded.

SATYAGRAHIS LIFTED BODILY & EJECTED.

Blockading Volunteers Dragged Out Of Way.

SURAT DOCTORS' STATEMENT ON DHARASANA INCIDENTS.

Mr. Reynolds On Barejadi Arrests.

(From Our Special Representative.) CAMP UNTADI, May 26.

There is no fresh development in the Dharsana Civil Disobedience movement. Although the police have clapped the leaders into jail one after another, they have not entirely succeeded in breaking up the Untadi Satyagraha Camp. The breach caused by the arrest of Sjt. Ambalal Patel has been promptly filled by Shankerbhai Patel of Bardoli Ashram who will now lead the Dharasana Campaign.

It is not known whether another raid on the Salt Depot is contemplated. The chief difficulty which the organisers of the raid have to contend with, is the Military blockade which might make it impossible for the volunteers to enter Dharasana. Military pickets are still guarding Dungri Station, and all other outlets to Dharsana are similarly guarded. Though the military do not restrict individuals from proceeding to Dharasana, there is shrewed suspicion that they are placed at strategic points with a view to prevent fresh batches of Satyagrahis being called to raid Dharasana. In these circumstances, another raid on salt pans may not be a possibility, but the Congressmen here have made the issue of defiance of Section 144 (prohibiting Assembly of more than four persons which operates at Untadi Satyagraha Camp) a new plan in their non-violent fight with the Government. A warning has been given by the Military Authorities to the Satyagrahis staying in Untadi Satyagraha Camp to vacate the premises by this evening.

LT. COL. KAMATS' ROLE

TWO DOCTORS SPEAK OUT

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

Lt.-Col. Kamat's statement about the injuries inuicted on Dharasana Satyagrahis is challenged by Dr. H. M. Desai, F.R.C.S., M.D. who and Balwantrai Kanuga, I.M.S., L.R.C.P., who in a joint statement say: "It seems that Lt.-Col. Kamat was evidently brought on the scene to minimise the injuries."

They say: "We have read Press note issued by the Director of Information, Bombay, over the signature of Lt.-Col. D. D. Kamat, I.M.S. Civil Surgeon, Surat, and we are surprised that he should have come forward with such statement. We were in the camp when Col. Kamat came to examine 50 volunteers during the short time that he was there. When he reached the camp on the 22nd inst. at about 8-30 a.m., we saw about 150 injured volunteers in bed in the hospital. Out of these, 20 cases were of a serious nature consisting of scalp-wounds, face wounds, fractured wrists, fractured arms, fractured legs and injuries to abdomen. We saw at least one case of injury to the testicle, and we wonder the gallant Colonial refers to the case as one of old hydrocele. Other occupants of the beds in the hospital had such injuries as to render them incapable of moving for few days.

EXTERNAL INJURIES, NO TEST

When Col. Kamat declares that these cases which did not show any signs of external injury wer malingering, what has he to say about the unfortunate volunteer who was a victim of the Police and gunda assault and who died within 20 minutes of being brough to the hospital on the 22nd inst after the Police and the military had on the Dharasana camp This volunteer complained of receiving injury on the right si of the abdomen, but there was n external signs of injury. This proves that there can be serious injuries without any external injury.

It seems Col. Kamat was evidently brought on the scene to minimise the excesses perpetrated by the authorities and hence it is no wonder that serious injuries might appear to him a old hydrocele, hernia, old boils, epilepsy and last but not least malingering.—Free Press.

A SENSATIONAL TURN.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 26.

Events in Dharasana took a sensational turn on Monday afternoon when police completely demolished the Untadi Satyagraha Camp and took possession of the Camp premises. A huge shamiana made up of palm leaves and bamboos which took a fortnight t build was pulled down by police in less than two hours. All bamboo structures excepting the one used as the Camp hospital were destroyed one after another. Fifty police men were employed in the work of destruction and even some railway police were pressed into service.

More spectacular was the process used to remove Satyagrahis from the Camp premises. On their refusal to disperse 24 Satyagrahis who were in camp were lifted one by one and put out of the premises. Some Satyagrahis stuck fast to the ground requiring the efforts of three or four constables to move them.

The interesting process was watched by a large crowd of spectators from the Untadi village. No violence was used by police excepting in one case when a volunteer stoutly refused to be lifted by policemen. One of the latter used the lathi and dealt two blows, but he was promptly pulled up by his superior officers.

WATER PITCHERS BROKEN.

The Police started their activities at 3-30 in the afternoon and at 6 there was hardly a vestige of the Untadi camp. Even earthern pit-

(Continued on page 5.)

LAHORE GREETS PATEL.

Great Reception Given.

LAHORE, May 26.

Unbounded enthusiasm marked the reception accorded to Mr. V. J. Patel when he arrived th's morning by the Bombay Express.

As the train steamed in shouts of welcome from the multitude rent the sky. There was a regular rush towards the compartment occupied by Mr. Patel, and it was with great difficulty the volunteers succeeded in maintaining order.

Mr. Patel was then received by Sardar Sardul Singh, President of the War Council, and profusely garlanded. A passage was then made for the guest of honour and a procession started from the courtyard of the station. Mr. Patel was seated with Sardar Sardul Singh in a car and was escorted by a band of volunteers amidst shouts and waiving of national uags.

After three hours' march the procession terminated in Anarkali and the crowd dispersed. Mr. Patel is staying with Lala Harikishenlal

Several addresses were presented to Mr. Patel in the course of the procession march. The first was by the staff of the "Zemindar", which was read near the City Police Station. The second was by Muslims of a certain locality, which was presented in front of the Usmanian's Mosque in the city. The Shalimgate Congress Ward Committee also presented an address.

Mr. Patel addresses a public meeting at Moch'gate Garden this evening, when a civic address will be presented to him.—Free Press.

The D. V. S., Bale, G. I. P. wires under date to-day; Owing to derailment of Down Through Goods on 26th instant at 4/20 hours at Bale Station at mile 278 on the Dhond-Sholapur Section of the South-east main line, transhipment of passengers will be necessary for the next 24 hours.—A. P.

LUCKNOW LEADER ARRESTED.

Procession Dispersed With Lathis.

LUCKNOW, May 25.

As a protest against the arrest and conviction of leaders yesterday, Satyagrahis took out a procession this evening. They wanted to pass through the Mall Road, which is the European business centre.

When the procession reached the Seventh Day Adventist's Mission on Abbot Road, Mrs. Mitter was arrested and taken away. The City Magistrate then declared the procession an unlawful assembly and ordered the processionists to disperse.

On their refusing to do so and squatting on the road, the lady volunteers were removed and the rest were dispersed with lathis. Many received injuries and about half a dozen persons sustained serious bruises. The exact number of casualties is not yet known.—A. P.

JAIL TREATMENT OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

ANKLESHWAR, May 25.

Mr. Chhotalal Gandhi, the President of the Ankleshwar Taluk Congress, in a letter to his wife from Yeravada Jail informs that Dr. Chandoobhai Desai, Mr. Poolchand Bapuji Shah of Nadiad and Prof. Kikubhai Desai of Gujarat Vidyapith are well in Yeravada. They are treated as A class prisoners.

Thakkar Dayaram Thakkor of Broach and Anandeshanker of Jambusar are put in B Class. But they are kept with Chhotalal Gandhi and others.—Free Press.

Delhi.—There was a big fire at sudder bazar on Monday at 12 noon. The fire brigade appeared on the scene and had to fight hard for three hours before the flames could be brought under control.—Free Press.

DELHI MILL STRIKE.

50 Men Injured.

DELHI, May 25.

The labourers strike in Delhi Cloth Mills which began on Tuesday took a serious turn this morning when brickbats were thrown and lathis used as a result of which, it is understood, about fifty persons have been injured.

A dozen of them received treatment in the Civil Hospital. The exact number of casualties is not yet available. The police reached the spot immediately and brought the situation under control.

Police are still guarding the mill area. It will be remembered that labourers struck work about two months back on the reduction of wages. Compromise was almost in sight when the situation took a serious turn due to intensive picketing.—A. P.

KARNATAK SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, May 26.

Messrs. N. Mahadevappa Mendugal, Mendugudli Appayyanna Udoshi and Ramdas Kulkarni, all of Sankeshwar, were convicted and sentenced. Except the last who got three months imprisonment, all the rest were sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

Sjt. Panchnadikar Vaidya, Nipani was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment.

Sjt. Bhimrao Hanumantha Naik has been arrested at Ahapur.

A public meeting was held when a resolution was passed congratulating Mrs. Naidu on her arrest and conviction.—Free Press.

European Police Officer Killed In Riot.

SIMLA, May 26.

Mr. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was killed in a riot on 25th instant in Gujargarhi village near Mardan.—A. P.

A MOUNTED SOWAR CHARGING THE CROWD AT WADALA.

TENSE SITUATION IN BHENDI BAZAR.

All Over A Dog.

POLICE QUARTERS STONED.

A trifling incident led to tragic happenings on Monday at Bhendi Bazar locality on Monday night and created a tense situation and caused much excitement and panic among Muslims living in and near that locality. Several vollies of shots were fired by the police with resultant injuries to several persons.

The trouble arose at about 9-30 p.m. over a dog between a Mahomedan boy and a Sergeant at Bhendi Bazar. An altercation arose between the two. From words they came to blows. A crowd gathered and, according to police version began to throw stones at police and a police officer in self-defence fired in the air which excited the mob and stones throwing was renewed with greater vigour at the police quarters also. Other police officers and constables came on the scene and several shots were fired. During the firing seven persons were injured with bullets and were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Three of them are in precarious state and their dying deposition has been recorded. The place has been guarded by the police.

NAMES OF PERSONS INJURED.

The following persons with bullet wounds were removed to Hospital:—

(1) Abdul Rashid.
(2) Karim Yusuf (three bullets)
(3) Vithoba Anant.
(4) Suleman Ali.
(5) Amdin Fakirudin.
(6) Mahamod Yaqub.
(7) Samjina.

Some policemen were also injured by stone throwing.

It is reported that Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Coghlan was hit by a stone. It is reported he is injured on the leg.

TWO PERSONS SUCCUMB.

Two of the wounded persons, died early this morning and their dead bodies were removed to the morgue.

ONE KHOJA LADY WOUNDED.

7 wounded persons were removed to the Congress Hospital and a Khoja lady to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Further Details.

—:o:—

Till the early hours in the morning the whole area from J. J. Hospital Corner to Pydhonie was regarded as a danger zone through which it was unsafe to pass, and the crowds were gathered along the road in an excited condition.

As far as could be ascertained from enquiries by our representative, about 22 are wounded by gunshot wounds and three are dead.

The trouble began about 9-45 p.m. over a very minor incident. It appears that a sergeant was standing opposite the Police quarters at the entrance of the road leading to Mandvi within half a furlong from the Bhendy Bazar tram junction. His dog which standing by began to bark at A Pathan passing along the opposite footpath, on the right. The Pathan kicked at the dog which provoked the dog into barking all the more. The Pathan, thereupon, kicked at the dog again.

Enraged at this, the sergeant to whom the dog belonged, it is alleged fired his revolver. The news about the firing went round among the residents of the locality, who are mostly Mahomedans. Without caring to know what had happened, the mob, seized with a frenzy as it were gathered near the police quarters and pelted the sergeant with a shower of stones and brickbats. The sergeant continued his firing. The other police officers who also arrived on the scene, it is alleged, joined in the firing. The mob who were surging all round the police quarters continue their attack with unabated vigour. The people in the surrounding area from J. Hospital corner to Pydhonie, and from Null Bazar to Mandvi, were seized with panic and they were seen running about at the least rumour of firing.

MORE STONE-THROWING AND FIRING.

Soon after, a police force arrived from the Marbawdi Police Station and stationed themselves at the Bhendy Bazar train station. They also were heavily pelted with stones, etc., and they had to open fire in self-defence.

The police party at the original place where the trouble began were strengthened by further reinforcements of armed and unarmed police. Two Municipal Corporators, Fazelmahomed Mandvi and Mahomed Sarang, and other Muslim leaders also arrived on the scene, and tried to pacify the mob. The excitement subsided for a few minutes, but there was again a recrudence, and both the police forces were the targets of renewed attacks from the mob all around.

TWO WOUNDED WOMEN.

Among the wounded are two Mahomedan women, one of whom is an old woman, is at Congress Hospital and the other is removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

The pelting of stones continued at repeated intervals, till about 1 o'clock, followed by firing.

The Congress Hospital Car arrived on the scene in cars and removed the wounded to the C

(Continued on page 3).

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHO

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(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

(And London calling at Marseilles (sailing at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May 17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June 7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,357
July 5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,060
19	Nalders x	16,033
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,357
Nov. 1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Nalders x	16,033
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,357
Dec. 6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of [illegible] from Bombay to London or [illegible] to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India," leaving Marseilles September 9th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£136	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£68
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The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

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This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed Home on Steamers sailing between 21st May and 30th July.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
23th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£53	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Mores	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Nalders	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

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Sailings approximately every month.

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To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
28th May	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th May	Varsova	Karachi, Zuhaira, Mohammerah, & Basrah.
4th June	Karoa	East & South Africa
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

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There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tuesdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru	3029	20 May	29 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
YamagataMaru	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	6845	31 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Bakoku Maru..	1050	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	1100	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	1050	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

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Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Clyde Maru ..	25th May.	31st May.
Tempel Maru ..	22nd May	3rd June
Honolulu Maru	26th May.	4th June
Shinnoh Maru ..	8th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru..	9th June	23rd July

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SALE of a property situate at the village of Iria, Ville Parle (on B.B. & C.I. Rly. Line), on SUNDAY, the 1st June, 1930, at 5 p.m. on the premises under instructions from Constantine Salvador Siqueira and Arthemisia Candida Siqueira, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Romana Margarida Baptista, the Mortgagor:—

All that piece of land together with the buildings thereon situate at Iria, Ville Parle, South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bearing non-agricultural survey No. 188-B and measuring 1885 square yards.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Dalal Lane, Fort, or of the Undersigned.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE on Rs. 50—10—100 and MATRICS on Rs. 30 for cloth and stores departments. Experience preferred. Please apply to the EMPLOYMENT OFFICER, Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad (No. 2), with copies of testimonials." A 807

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Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if accompanied with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. (F)

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FOR SALE—SURPLUS FURNITURE of the Ballard Pier Hotel, Bombay. Dressing chest of drawers Rs. 30. Single Iron cots with double springs (no curtain poles) Rs. 10. Ditto with mattress and pillow Rs. 14. Hat stands Rs. 10. Large comfortable easy chairs Rs. 10. T R.2490

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Public Notices.

WANTED.

An INVESTIGATING OFFICER in connection with identification and study of Indigenous Drugs to be found in Gwalior State. Those well versed in this work need only apply stating age, caste and previous experience, with copies of testimonials to:

Major SOHRAB S. ANTIA,
Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
Gwalior Government. 808

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the direction given by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the undersigned will destroy all papers, files, correspondence files, books of account and other miscellaneous papers which have come into his possession or which have been maintained by him as Receiver in several suits and matters in which he has been discharged and the suits and matters have been wound up upto and inclusive of 31st May, 1927. All parties concerned desiring to have any such papers, books, documents or records will be handed over the same if they apply to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of June, 1930, after which date the same will be destroyed as aforesaid.

A list of the suits and matters aforesaid can be seen at the undersigned's office during office hours.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver, High Court.
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 781

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL.

TANKERVILLE BUNGALOW—bordering the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Opens on the 2nd of June, 1930. Co-educational School—Infant, Primary and Secondary Departments—Eleven Years' Course covered within ten years. Preparing students for the Matriculation Examination.

Individual attention—not more than 25 pupils admitted in each class.

A small hostel for boys. REGISTRATION OPEN.

Apply:—Principal M. T. VYAS, M.A., Education (London), Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face. 561

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th May, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused, is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

S. KOKUBA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Results of the pupils who appeared from the Municipal and Aided Primary Schools, in the City of Bombay at the General Vernacular Fourth Standard Examination in April last, are now ready and can be ascertained in the offices of the Superintendents of the Municipal Schools (Offices at—Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road near Vanita Vishram Hall) so far as Municipal Schools are concerned and in the Office of the Superintendent of Aided Schools (office in the Damodar Thakersy Hall compound Parel, Poibavdi) so far as Aided Schools are concerned on any office day from Tuesday, the 27th May, 1930, to Saturday, the 31st May, 1930, between office hours and after these days, from the heads of respective schools when they re-open after the Summer Vacation. Details of marks of candidates will, however, be supplied by the Head Teacher of the School from which the candidate appeared at the Examination.

Certificates to successful candidates will be issued in due course through the headmasters of the respective schools from which the candidates have appeared after the schools re-open after Summer Vacation.

A supplementary examination of the Vernacular Fourth Standard Examination will be held in the month of June. Parents and guardians are requested to make further enquiries in the matter from the Headmasters of Schools concerned.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee. 812

THE PREMIER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ending 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th day of June, 1930, to the 12th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th May, 1930. 813

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that I have sold my business carried on at Wardha in the name of Liberty & Co., to Mr. Jayantilal Dharamsey who is hereafter entitled to all assets and outstanding and he has undertaken to pay all liabilities of the said business.

Bombay, dated this 23rd day of May, 1930.
NAROTTAMDAS KALIDAS SHAW. 809

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

starring JOHN GILBERT GRETA GARBO

Also SONGS OF THE ROSES (A Colourtone Revue)

Amusements.

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Featuring
ALAN HALE & RENEE ADOREE

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in
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"

Reduced prices for all performances.
Times of Showing 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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Lamington Road (Queen's Rd. End)
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THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD,
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in an adaptation of Shakespeare's Comedy.
TAMING OF THE SHREW
You'll rock with Laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the Hands of the Mad Masterful Caveman.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Her Most Spectacular Role
ALMA RUBENS
in
THE HEART OF SALOME
She looked like a Saint, the Woman who robbed Paris Wives of their peace.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS
in a
Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

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(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY CHANGE OF FILM MASTERPIECES!

TUES. 27th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. WINNERS OF THE WILDERNESS with Tim McCoy and Joan Crawford

WED. 28th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. The ENEMY with Lillian Gish and Ralph Forbes.

THUR. 29th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. MOCKERY with Lon Chaney and Richard Cortez.

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on 14 April, 2017

HOW RANCHODLAL & PARTY WERE ARRESTED.

Account By An Eye-Witness.

(By Reginald Reynolds.)

I have been witness to-night of a real triumph of "Law and Order." It was my good fortune to travel in company with Sjt. Ranchodlal Amratlal, a popular mill agent of Ahmedabad, with his party of 52 volunteers who were on their way to Dharasana.

We left Ahmedabad mail by the Bombay after a procession through the town and scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm at the station. After about half an hour the train pulled up at Barejadi. I was half asleep, but the word "Police" and sounds of disturbance from outside roused me from my slumber.

Out of a scene of general confusion emerged a self-important little man, shouting himself hoarse and beside himself with rage. He was shrieking something about arrest.

"Warrant!" Came from all sides. "Where is your warrant?" "Warrant?? What are you talking about? I'm the D. S. P." The little man's face was nearly purple and the words were so ridiculous that if I had not heard them distinctly I should have found it difficult to believe my ears.

Further shouting and confusion .... Police entered the carriage and began hurling people into the platform. "Where are you going to?" I was asked. "To Bombay," I replied, and was left alone.

ARREST ME TOO

Presently after more shouting in Gujarati the volunteers began to get out of their own accord. "What has happened?" I enquired, and received the reply "He has declared this an unlawful Assembly and is arresting us all."

After a moment's thought I jumped out of the train. Going up to the hoarse and vociferous gentleman I asked "Mr. D. S. P., is it true that you are arresting the occupants of this carriage as an unlawful assembly?" "Yes" he replied. "Then you will have to arrest me, too". I told him.

"Very well then, I will," cried the little man amid cheers from the volunteers. Then he thought better of it and snapped. "Are you going to Dharasana?"

"Where I am going has nothing to do with the question" I replied, Mr. D. S. P. was non-plussed for a moment but at last he said "Did you get into this carriage by accident, then?"

"I don't generally get into a carriage by accident I told him. I think he was on the point of placing me under arrest when a collegue intervened. "Mr. Reynolds can go", he said, as though that ended the matter.

At that point the stupidity of the whole affair exasperated me. "It's the biggest damned farce I've seen". I exclaimed: "What!" shrieked the D. S. P. "who are you calling a damned farce?" "I'm not calling anybody anything" I replied "I'm saying that this business is a damned farce."

MORE FUN AHEAD.

So they arrested Ranchhodlal and his party and left me behind. I shook hands with Ranchhodlal as he went. "It is honour bought cheap" he observed, and laughed.

It must be about midnight at the moment of writing. Crowds throng the plat-forms at every station to welcome the volunteers, but the news of their arrest is as electrical in its effects as their actual presence would be. The authorities are undertaking a big job if they propose to declare the occupants of railway carriages to constitute "unlawful assemblies" whenever they include satyagrahis. There is some more fun ahead for the legally minded. And by the way, shouldn't the unfortunate passengers have been ordered first to "disperse"?

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

KHAR'S CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Classes in hand-spinning and carding are being conducted daily at Laxmi Society's Pavilion, Khar, from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m. for males and 2 to 3 p.m. for females. Those who are desirous of learning will please attend the classes regularly. Those who are already spinning or carding at home will please give their account on every Sunday.

Volunteers for other constructive works are also required. Those who are prepared to serve will please call at the Pavilion between 7.30 to 8.45 a.m.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited from the members of this ward before Friday for two seats. The polling will take place on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 28th instant.

ARREST AT AINAPUR.

Mr H. Naik Nandagadkar was arrested at 8 a.m. on May 24, under section 47 of the Salt Act and 117 I.P.C. A complete hartal was observed in the village.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 11.30 a.m on the 25th idem and left there at 4.30 p.m. the same day,

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 22nd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 24th instant.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association have unanimously resolved and recommends their members to give encouragement to Swadeshi Steam Shipping companies, Swadeshi Banking and Swadeshi Insurance Companies.

FOUND.

A small size single gold bangle found in Chandavarkar Road, Matunga. Can be had on production of proof. Apply to the Hon. Secretary, Mysore Association, Matunga, G. I. P."

London.—The death has occurred of Lady Mitter.—Reuter.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

Earth-Quake Relief At Pegu.

Swami Sambuddhananda writes: All are informed of the relief activities of the Ramakrishna Mission at Pegu, which was a victim to a terrible earthquake just a few weeks ago destituting thousands of souls of their life and property. We have received another wire from Rangoon, which informs us that our relief party have already begun supplying (1) Corn and Clothes, (2) Medicines and (3) Shelter (Building huts) to the homeless and helpless.

Most thankfully we acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts from the generous donors of Bombay and Ahmedabad:—

Bombay Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Rs. 1,000; A Zarathustree, Ahmedabad, Rs. 101; Mr. P. K. Sheshadri, Rs. 25; Prof. R. M. Joshi, Rs. 10.

We appeal once more to the generous public to send us their quota of help to alleviate the distress of the suffering thousands. Any contribution in cash or kind will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY TO GO UNREPRESENTED?

An interesting situation has arisen in the election to the Bombay University seat in the Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Mr. K. M. Munshi. On the 7th of May only one candidate, viz; Mr. Fardunji B. Vachha, Bar-at-law, sent in his nomination, and his name was submitted by the Registrar to the Government of Bombay for declaring him duly elected but on the 10th instant Mr. Vachha withdrew his candidature. The seat therefore again becomes vacant.

"PARSIS & PRESENT SITUATION."

Purse To Mr. Avari's Family.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkaya Sabha there will be a public meeting of the Parsis at the Theosophical Society's Terrace on Wednesday the 28th instant at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) when short addresses will be delivered on "Parsis and present situation" when Mrs. Goshusp Captain will preside. Full proceeds will go to Mr. Avari's Family. Tickets annas 8 and 4 annas—can be had at the Society on Tuesday, between 4 and 7 p.m. and Wednesday between 9 and 5 p.m.

MAINTAIN STRICT NON-VIOLENCE.

Way To Reach Goal Of Swaraj.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued a bulletin in which it reviews the activities of the Satyagraha movement started in Bombay on 7th March last. It refers to the publication of the Congress Bulletins and to the Wadala "raid." It lays stress on maintaining strict non-violence even in face of provocation.

It appeals to the public of Bombay to enrol themselves in increasing numbers in order to reach the goal of Swarajya.

DEPRESSED CLASS CANDIDATE POORLY SUPPORTED.

Three candidates were busy on Monday to get votes for a seat caused vacant by the death of Dr. R. M. Mistry in the Byculla Ward. They were Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. J. B. Deorukhkar and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla. Mr. Gole and Dr. Daruwalla were well supported by their voters, the Parsis voting for Dr. Daruwala and the Hindus for Mr. Gole. Mr. Deorukhkar was poorly supported as he had not the facility of motor cars to get voters.

The result will be declared today.

KARNATAK CONGRESS WORKERS' LEAGUE.

Under the joint auspices of Karnatak Congress Workers' League, the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, a meeting of Saraswats in Bombay was held in the Gamdevi, on Sunday last to congratulate Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya Mr. R. K. Prabhu, Mr. R. S. Pandit, Mr. Karnad Sadashiva Rao and others who were imprisoned in the National Struggle. Principal B. Mangesh Rao presided on the occasion.

Several speeches were made eulogising the services of Mrs. Kamaladevi and others who had suffered.

London May 24th.—At Surbiton in final of women's singles in Surrey Championships, Miss Jenny Sandison beat Miss Betty Nuthall (holder) 3/6 7/5 6/4.—Reuter.

VICEROY EULOGISES POLICE.

Responsibility For Disturbances Goes To Congress.

REPLY TO PANDIT KUNZRU'S LETTER.

SIMLA, May 23.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has sent the following letter to Pandit Kunzru who recently resigned his membership of the Assembly: "His Excellency observes that you have published in the press your letter of resignation from the Legislative Assembly and he wishes me to call attention to certain passages in it in which you speak of brutalities perpetrated by the police and of resentment caused throughout the country by such conduct. His Excellency desires me to say that it has never been the policy of the Government to employ force except when compelled to do so for the preservation of order or when circumstances have necessitated the use of force, to employ more force than is required to effect the purpose in view. On the information before him, His Excellency is satisfied that this policy has been observed by the police throughout the country during the recent disturbances. In his opinion the police have, far from acting with unnecessary rigour, shown marked self-control and restraint under conditions of utmost difficulty in dealing with many dangerous situations which they have had to face. His Excellency feels assured that if any bonafide complaints are made to proper quarters, they will receive careful consideration, but it must be remembered that in any serious disturbance it is almost inevitable that innocent passers-by should sometimes suffer with the guilty. Any such incidents, if and when they occur, must be matter for deep and general regret, but His Excellency fears that the primary responsibility for them must rest with those who have determined to break the law and so caused a breach of the public peace.—A. P.

PATIALIA ENQUIRY: SIKHS NOT ALLOWED INTO SIMLA.

SIMLA, May 26.

Party of Sikhs who were reported to be coming up to Simla to make certain representations to Government about the Patiala enquiry is held up at Taradevi.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEW IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, questioned regarding press interview with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Benn said he gathered that grant of interview was to some extent due to a misunderstanding which would not recur. Mr. Benn informed Mr. Amnesley Somerville that he had decided last year to disband the Fourth Bombay Grenadiers owing to excess over establishment. It was not in connection with the present troubles and there was no suspicion whatever of disloyalty.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Graham White that each volume of the Simon Commission's Report would cost five shillings. Mr. Graham White urged reconsideration. Mr. Benn pointed out it was a matter for negotiation between the Government of India and the Treasury.—Reuter.

MR. BENN'S REPLY TO COMMONS DEBATE.

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replying to debate in the Commons said that despite all serious events which had been occurring, the vast majority of people of India were peacefully pursuing their daily lives in quiet enjoyment of all blessings of settled and ordered Government. Mr. Benn reviewed the trade and financial position referring particularly to Cotton duties, they dealt with the labour situation and defence forces—emphasising again the steadfast spirit of troops of the Indian Army—mechanisation, Air Force and its works, Indian marine, and came finally to the question of disorders. Having recounted the position in different parts of the country he emphasised, that with the exception of the Gujerat area (and excluding the North West Frontier Province with which he dealt separately) disturbances had been confined to urban districts and that with comparatively few exceptions Mohammedans had held themselves aloof from the troubles which had both sponsors.

Referring to recent resolutions of the Congress Working Committee at Allahabad which, he said, were designed to extend movement to countryside, Mr. Benn said, so far these threats had not materialised and it was not not the intention of the Government of India that they should be permitted to do so. With regard to North West Frontier, Mr. Benn said tribal situation had greatly improved and there was no hostile movement of any tribe as whole. This news would reassure the House and doubly reassure India. Coming to the question of repressive legislation he said it was Government's duty to see that the Government was carried on. At this point of his speech, there was spirited interruption from Labour Left Wing members one of whom called out "What is the duty of the Labour Government?" Mr. Benn swung round angrily and replied "The Duty of the Labour Government is to carry on the Government".

Mr. Benn declared there had not been, and there was not between Government and the Viceroy anything but relations of warmest understanding and strongest support. Those who looked forward to fulfilment by India of her destiny among the Dominions would be doing her ill-service if they handed on to her a legacy of chaos and anarchy. Extraordinary powers had been taken with greatest reluctance. It was Government's earnest desire that they should disappear but restoration of normal conditions did not lie in their hands. It lay in the hands of those responsible for disturbances. Dealing with general political questions Mr. Benn recalled the Viceroy's statement of November and provisions of 1919 Act and the fact that in a few weeks the historic State document, the Simon Commission's Report, would be issued.—Reuter.

ASSAULTS ON DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS.

What Surat Doctors Say.

SURAT, May 15.

The following statement has been issued by Dr. Dikshit and other Surat doctors:—

We the undersigned qualified medical practitioners who were present on the day of the raid i.e. 21st and 22nd May 1930, as red-cross medical officers, Untadi Camp, beg to state in the interest of the public the actual state of affairs as we find various sorts of misrepresentations in the different papers.

On the said day of the raid as announced early in the morning a batch of about two thousand Satyagrahis marched towards the Dharasana Salt Depot, under the leadership of Sjts. Imam Saheb, Narhari Parikh, Manilal Gandhi and others.

No sooner did the Satyagrahis besiege their planned Jillah a party of about hundred persons armed with lathis, ordinary and iron-capped, attacked and injured the Satyagrahis indiscriminately not sparing even their leaders like Sjt. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Narhari Parikh, and the red-cross volunteers.

The police did not care to pick up even the wounded and remove them to the Government dispensary. The red-cross volunteers and the doctors on the front rendered all necessary medical aid and the injured Satyagrahis were brought on stretchers to the Satyagrahi Camp Hospital, except Sjt Manilal Gandhi who was arrested.

The injured Satyagrahis were attended to by the following among other medical officers.

L.M. & S.F.C.S., Dr. V. R. Hora L.M. & S.F.C.S.; Dr. Shantilal Mehta, M.B.B.S.; Dr. R. C. Kagalwalal,

From Surat:—Dr. M. K. Dixit, L.M. & S.F.C.S.; Dr. K. V. Vora, L.M. & S.; Dr. Shantilal Mehta, M.B.B.S.; Dr. R. C. Kagalwalla,

From Ahmedabad:—Dr. K. K. Baliwala, L.M. & S.; Dr. Bharucha L.C.P.S.; Dr. Chimanlal Dalal M.B.B.S.; Dr Manilil R. Doctor, M.B.B.S. Dr. Panalal Ramlal, L.M.&S.

From Amalsad:—Dr. B. N. Kanuga, L.M. & S., D.D.; Dr H. M. Desai, L. M. & S., Dr. G B. Desai, L. M. & S.

From Navsari:—Dr. Bordi, F.R. C.S.; Dr K. B. Desai, M.B.B.S; Dr. J B Patel, M.B.B.S; Dr. V. M. Bhatt, L.M.&S.

From Bombay:—Dr. Bhasker Patel, M.D.

From Bulsar:—Dr. N. D. Desai, M.B.B.S; Dr. P. D. Bulsarkar, L.C. P.S.; Dr. N M Vora, M.B.B.S.; Dr. N. J. Kapadia L.C.P.S.; Dr. S. H. Parikh, L.C.P.S.

From Bilimoria:—Dr. Popatlal C. Patel, M.B.B.S.

300 INJURED.

Within three hours of the raid the Camp was overcrowded with three hundred injured Satyagrahis, which number swelled to seven hundred in the course of the day. Consequently the rest of the injured Satyagrahis had to be kept in the open for necessary treatment. This state of affairs was witnessed by Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and R. S. Dadubhai Desai and an American Press representative.

Some of the Satyagrahis were thrown into ditches of salt water near by, lying unconscious or semi-conscious, and had it not been for the timely aid of the red-cross medical officers on the spot we are sure that some of them would have succumbed to the injuries. It is needless to point out that the Satyagrahis and the people collected there remained perfectly non-violent. We doubt whether the police had such inherent powers to beat, kick, drag and throw them in the ditch.

The injuries inflicted can be summarised as follows:—(1) fractures of clavicle, humerus, shoulder blade, tibia, fibula; ribs, radius, metacarpal bones, etc.; (2) scalp-wounds, (3) consused wounds, (4) contusions, (5) sprain, (6) abrasions, (7) injuries of eye, nose, teeth, and ear (8) hematoma and wheals as a result of lathi blows in some cases numbering 8 to 10 or 12.

In addition to these injuries we have observed tenderness and swelling of the scrotum due to either prodding with lathiheads or kicks. Some of the injured Satyagrahis had the same trouble with their abdomen and chest as a result of the aforesaid acts of the police.

THREAT TO DOCTORS.

Even the District Superintendent of Police had the courage to threaten some of the medical officers in the name of law and order to quit the front. Mr. Alamshah, the Inspector of Police threatened and abused the red-cross workers, including the medical officers. Some of the red-cross workers were severely handled by the Police at the instance of the police officers.

Not satisfied with this the police and their officers with military force appeared in the camp on the following day and ordered the Satyagrahis, both injured and others, to quit the camp within 15 minutes, which on the face of it absurd considering the physical condition of the injured. Those who could not clear camp within the time were given lathi blows and iron stretcher bars not sparing even some of the injured.

As a result of the assaults of the second day one Satyagrahi died. The House Surgeon of the Camp hospital narrated as follows:—

"On 22nd May 1930, about 300 Satyagrahis were dealt with lathi blows. 15 were admitted to the hospital 7 or 8 were brought semi-conscious or unconscious out of which one case failed within 15 minutes of admission. The man received blows on the abdomen and died of shock. He gave his short statement before death which he could not sign. He was thrown away on the opposite side of the hospital and as the hospital staff could not notice him till half-an hour after being thrown away help was rendered very late. Post mortem was done at Bulsar Municipal Hospital where the Camp Doctor was not allowed nor the report given to him after the post mortem examination."

We have in our possession statements and sufficient evidence to support what we have stated above.

(Sd.) M. K. Dixit.
(Sd.) Champaklal G. Choksi.
(Sd.) K. V. Vora.
(Sd.) S. H. Mehta.
(Sd.) R. C. Khagalwala.
(Sd.) Manilal Ramlal.
(Sd.) Pranlal Ramlal.
(Sd.) N. N. Apte.
(Sd.) C. M. Dalal.
(Sd.) K. B. Desai.
(Sd.) Jehangir B. Doctor.
(Sd.) J. B. Patel.
(Sd.) V. M. Bhat.
(Sd.) S. H. Parikh.
(Sd.) Bhasker Patel.
(Sd.) T. D. Shah.

DR. KAMAT'S STATEMENT.

With reference to the statement made by Col. Kamat, I.M.S. Surat, I say that it is mostly misleading. I was present when he took notes. The facts are as follows:—

When he came, many patients who were injured on the 21st were sent to Bulsar and some had gone away to the villaged Untadi, of which fact he was informed and it seems he has made no mention of it. He has not examined all cases. The case which he suspected as epilepsy has been examined by more than 6 other experienced qualified doctors and all of them have opined that it was due to the injuries received on the chest. More than one blows were inflicted on his body and his chest was so tender that it was quite impossible to touch without exciting a fit. The next day he had fits every five minutes.

(Sd.) Tribhuvandas D. Shah, M.B.B.S.
Doctor-in-charge.
24-5-1930.

WADALA SALT RAIDS.

Warning To Public.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

It appears that large numbers of sightseers assemble at Wadala at the times of the raids on the Salt Depot by the Congress Volunteers, and that these persons are responsible for the greater part of the disturbances which ensue.

CERTIFICATE TO SATYAGRAHIS.

The volunteers conduct themselves in a more or less orderly fashion and are subject to a certain discipline whereas, in past raids, the sightseers have lost control of themselves and have rushed the salt pans at many points, stealing any salt on which they can lay their hands. Not only that the violence, the stone throwing and the use of stricks which has occurred, has been almost entirely the work of sightseers.

It has therefore become necessary to issue a warning that the police will be fully justified in using whatever force may be necessary to repel such so-called sightseers and that in future they will do so. All peaceful citizens should consequently refrain from going anywhere near Wadala while these raids continue.

SUNDAY'S "RAID" AT WADALA.

Police Fires.

On Sunday evening during the raid by mill workers the police fired several shots as a result of which one man was injured on the shoulder.

The men who took part in the raid were mostly from Kurla and after the shots were fired they escaped. It is, therefore, difficult to ascertain the number of men actually injured by the firing.

Among the police, Sergeant Lovedale was injured presumably by the stones by the crowd. He was removed to the Police Hospital.

ALLEGATION AGAINST MR. GRAY.

Rumours Unfounded, Says Pandit Sundarlal.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to inform you that Pandit Sunderlal called upon me on Sunday afternoon when he expressed much sympathy with me in connection with the recent rumours.

The Pandit stated that he was absolutely certain that the rumours were entirely without foundation.

Will you kindly publish Pandit Sundarlal's letter.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. GRAY,
Manager,
Bank of India Ltd.
395, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 24th May, 1930.

Dear Mr. Gray,

During the last two days, I have examined a number of persons, some of them claiming to be eye-witnesses, in connection with your alleged participation in Congress or Wadala raids. I have also examined you. While I wholly sympathise with people who desire that all Indian concerns should be Indian Managed as far as possible, while I believe that foreigners doing business or otherwise residing in India, should at least do nothing to injure our national movement and that it is the right of the Indian people to boycott economically concerns that permit their employees to go against this healthy rule, I at the same time insist that we should never even slightly depart from truth in doing any of these things. After examining all the witnesses, I am absolutely convinced you were not present either at the Congress House or at Wadala or at any other place on patrol duty on Wednesday or any other previous day. Whether the misunderstanding arose out of some European Sergeant resembling you or in any other way, I cannot say at present. But I am sorry this misunderstanding should have arisen at all and the thing should have been believed by thousands.

You can make any use of my statement you please.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) SUNDERLAL.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS AND MR. LALJI.

Submission Of Resignation Postponed.

The Ag-Secretary, Indian Merchants Chambers writes:—

After hearing the statement made by the President, and at his suggestion, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber agreed to postpone consideration of sending the resignations of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Lalji Naranji, of their seats in the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, respectively, by a fortnight.

DURGABAI ARRESTED.

Dictator Taken To Vellore.

MADRAS, May 26.

Mrs. Durgabai, Dictator of the Madras Satyagraha campaign, along with Messrs. Vellore Kuppuswamy Mudaliar and Obedullah Sahib, who went to Arcot last evening, was arrested at 11-15 p.m. under Section 117 I. P. C., and Section 47 of Salt Act. They were kept in the Arcot Police Station lock up for the night and taken to Vellore for trial this morning.

Four Youth League leaders who were arrested on Friday last in connection with the defiance of Police prohibitory order preventing them from addressing prohibition demonstrations were released this evening unconditionally. Their bail bond was cancelled.—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 26.

Previous Closing Rate	14.95
To-day's Opening Rate	14.92
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.94
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation	Rs. 256

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, May 26.

Previous Closing Rate	7.87
To-day's Opening Rate	7.80
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.81
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 26.

Silver Ready	18 4 0
Lower	0 6 0
Silver Forward	18 3 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of Market:—China gold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 26.

Jeith	51 5 0
Ashad	51 2 0

BOMBAY PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON

(Through Cotton Information Bureau).

October 14.94 —.1

New York, May 26.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points market improved on covering by shorts by about 10 points. But later again declined on long liquidation finally closing at 1 down for October.

Expectation—Liverpool market is expected to open —.3 to —.4 down for October.

TENSE SITUATION IN BHENDI BAZAR.

(Continued from page 1.)

gress Hospital at Khetwadi Main Road. They had to refuse admission to several persons for want of accommodation and these were sent away to the J. J. Hospital where in all about 15 were admitted. Out of the 23 wounded about five are in a serious condition. Many of the injured persons were picked up at Nagpada, Mandvi and other places at a distance where they collapsed after running for their life.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1930.

THE NEW MR. MACDONALD.

—:o:—

Time was when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was violently disliked by the British Tories and their hangers-on as a Little Englander, a Pro-German, as a wayward spirit that refused to recognise how fortunate it was for the world that large portions of it were painted red. But the new Mr. MacDonald has left for good the enthusiasms of youth. He remains a Socialist but his views on Britain's mission in the world, as elaborated in his Empire Day message, indicate how very palatable and convenient is his Socialism to the propertied class of Britain. He is now the shining light of Labour Imperialism and his brethren in other political camps, the Baldwins, Churchills and Birkenheads, the Lloyd Georges, Readings and Herbert Samuels have no reason to apprehend that Britain under the political direction of Socialists of his type will swerve from her self-imposed mission of doing other people "good", much to her own financial advantage. Mr. MacDonald in jubilant mood talks of the "expansion" of the British Domain. "We have not only planted colonies and founded nations but we have undertaken the care of people who could not take care of themselves." Yet it is not a little curious that Orangemen who "colonised" the north of Ireland and considered the whole of it as practically their own territory "could not take care" either of themselves or "of other people". Curious, indeed, that when Britain desired to take care of the Transvaal, the old Dutch Colonists fought severely against this altruistic enthusiasm, and won against Britain. Mr. MacDonald pontifically warns his countrymen that the British Empire "can only survive the fate of its predecessors ..... only if it can adapt itself to the new needs of an ever-changing world." But in Egypt and India, where Britain, according to the Imperialist conception of her duties, is slaving "to take care" of the inhabitants of these countries, their political ingratitude is, indeed, so great that they cry out that they alone know where and how the shoe pinches and are anxious to be free from the "trusteeship." Mr. MacDonald's exhortation to the "trustees" to be "upright and honest" will naturally be looked upon with great suspicion by those upon whom by 'force majeure' the trusteeship is imposed. His speech is a justification of the imperialist doctrine and Indians can read in it a clear indication that no genuine Home Rule to them can be granted by those who suffer from his myopic outlook.

SIMLA IS "SURPRISED."

—:o:—

Reuter's message that opinion in responsible quarters in London was growing in favour of negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi has evidently not failed to produce the usual reaction in bureaucratic circles. For, according to a Simla despatch of the special representative of the Calcutta "Statesman", "considerable surprise is expressed here in well-informed quarters" at that message. These "well-informed quarters" have gone further. They have explained how, in view of Mr. Benn's recent statement in Parliament, "responsible quarters" does not mean the British Government. They have also assured the representative of the "Statesman" that the Government of India are determined to fight the "criminal lunacy of the most dangerous type" of the Congress and its "attempt to assassinate the country" by "its campaign against banks, business and foreign trade." And naturally enough Gandhiji's conditions for peace are discounted as being "preposterous". Nothing in all this will come as a surprise to any Indian. The bureaucracy—we believe "well-informed quarters" means that—realises that the present system cannot last but it is too wooden-headed to realise that it cannot possibly save it now.

Desperate but futile remedies are therefore contemplated. We have already referred to the bombardment by Simla correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers as a likely preliminary to an official assault on the Congress as a corporate institution. This despatch, thanks to "well-informed quarters" in Simla, strengthens our suspicion. The idea of declaring the Congress illegal appears to Simla to be very attractive, it may presently become irresistible. Big business is expected to see to it, even though it may and shall end in bringing every Indian into the Congress fold. For, "the most significant feature of all is the complete revulsion of big business" and "British commerce, like India, has not yet achieved Dominion Status and London will have to be reckoned with." Once before in history, and in almost similar circumstances, "British commerce" had refused Dominion Status and London had claimed to be reckoned with. The result was not a Dominion but the United States of America. The bureaucracy can never learn, but why has Lord Irwin decided to unlearn, wisdom?

That there is a concerted move to discredit the Congress, to misrepresent its policy, based on non-violence and truth, as a policy leading to anarchy and communal strife is clearly indicated in the despatches of "special representatives" at Simla of Anglo-Indian journals. For sheer puerility and gross calumny the journalistic effort of the "special representative" of our contemporary, the "Times of India," easily takes the palm. In his message of Saturday he professes to review the political situation evidently as it appears to the higher Tchinovniks on the hill-tops and describes their "amusement" over it. The personal animus against Mr. Patel comes out in the following passage. Its vulgarity is hard to beat. He says: "While the people are amused at the political bumble-puppy going on under the direction of Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel in and around Bombay they are glad not to have their prosperous quietude similarly disturbed." They are, indeed, having a joyous time. The country may be under a regime of ruthless repression. But they are busy with amateur theatricals and "The Young Person in Pink" will shortly be produced. Why should young Neroes not fiddle? And opposite Bori Bunder the old, old plaintive cry is raised, appealing to Indians to pin their faith to the Round Table Conference and to realise that "there is neither rhyme nor reason in the Congress leaders' conduct." If the British people and the man they have put in charge at the India Office desire to secure accurate news about the political situation in India, despatches from Simla and editorial comments in the Anglo-Indian Press are the least likely to put them on the right track.

THE REASON WHY.

—:o:—

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto and Dr. Suhrawardy have both—one in a speech at Sukkur, the other in a statement issued from Simla—demanded a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question prior to the Round Table Conference. But it is a pity that the demand has in both cases been couched in language which is offensive and violent. Indeed, it is a sad irony that those who are the loudest in their protestations of a desire for inter-communal understanding are also the most vehement in their denunciation of the other side. And the invariable result is that every outburst for peace promotes the spirit of war. This becomes still more reprehensible in view of the fact that Government's indifference is complained of in language smacking of almost cringing servility. The experience of the Karachi Knight "is, that of late advanced Hindus have adopted a policy of intimidating and coercing Government to cease considering the claims and rights of the minority communities and their propaganda in this direction has at times been very successful." There is not a word of protest against Government. On the other hand "he trusts that in the interests of peace and contentment, in the interest of well ordered progress of the country, the Government of His Excellency Lord Irwin will not remain satisfied with merely expressing pious wishes for the protection of the interests of minorities, but will take courage in both hands and do what is right and best for all interests in, India". Dr. Suhrawardy is equally strong in the one case and apologetic in the other. "It is neither honesty, good logic nor practical politics to call upon His Excellency the Viceroy to make an immediate declaration of Dominion Status to-morrow and at the same time refuse to pay any heed to the demand of the Muslims and the minorities for an unequivocal statement of safeguards for the minorities." We have searched the Doctor's statement for adjectives regarding the Government, but in vain. The Sarda Act, according to him is "mischievous and pernicious" and excitement in the N. W. Province is due to absence of constitutional reforms. Yet the best that this gentleman can do is to convey a mild hint. "Government will be well-advised" to revise the Sarda Act and take steps for the introduction of "a certain measure" of constitutional reforms "immdeiately on the publication of the Simon Report."

If, as is evident from the declarations of Sir Shah Nawaz and Doctor Suhrawardy that both the Hindus and the Government have failed the Mussalmans, we wonder why the former are condemned while "trust", "faith" and "earnest hopes" are exclusively reserved for the latter. If they seriously claim for the Musalmans all the rights that they and their friends have in fact demanded, why is it that they do not stand up for these rights against the Government as much as against the Hindus? They have non-co-operated with Hindus because certain of their demands were not acceptable. But how many of their demands have Government accepted? And what are they going to do if the Simon Report fails to concede to them a large portion of what they call "safeguards" for the Muslim minority? It is an extraordinary kind of "honesty and good logic" that "faith" disappears without real trial in one case and abides despite disappointments in the other.

The fact of the matter is that these gentlemen are swayed not so much by any enthusiasm for the rights of their community as by prejudice against the Hindus. They are anti-Hindu rather than pro-Muslim. And this is why they have been making desperate attempts to keep the Musalmans away from the Congress. But they are doomed to disappointment. The lead given by the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema is bound to be followed. Indeed it is already being followed and we note with pleasure that the Musalmans of Karachi have decided, notwithstanding the opposition of Seth Abdullah Haroon M.L.A., to support the Congress. We are convinced that the future of Musalmans lies in co-operation with their Hindu brethren, not in waiting for 'grants' by the Simon Commission.

THE PRESS GAG.

A CHAPTER FROM INDIA'S HISTORY.

(BY V. M.)

In 1878, an Act (No. IX) was passed by the Indian Legislature as it was then constituted, under orders of the Viceroy Lord Lytton, for the 'Better control of Publications in Oriental Languages". The object for which the Act was passed is better defined in the telegram which the Viceroy despatched to the Secretary of State of India. "The increasing seditious violence of the Native Press, now directly provocative to rebellion, has been for some time pressed on our attention by the Local Governments, who, except Madras, which has no Vernacular Press of any importance, all concur as to necessity of early and stringent legislation. This is also the unanimous opinion of the Council. We have for some months been contemplating repressive action, but, in opinion of my own and the other Governments, the language of the Vernacular Press, at all times mischievous, is specially dangerous now, when Native community believes our power seriously weakened by wents elsewhere." The events referred to were the wars in Turkey and Russia.

MISUSE OF POWER.

The Council of the Secretary of State of India in London considered this Act passed in India at the dictation of the Viceroy; out of the thirteen members of the Council, ten voted for the measure, and three, hallowed be their names, strongly opposed it. Their names are: Sir E. Perry, Sir W. Muir, and Col. Yule. Sir E. Perry's own experience of the arbitrary exercise of the powers under the Press Act by a despotic Governor-General is given in his note of dissent: "I have personal reasons for knowing what action a Governor-General may take when armed with despotic power if a newspaper article displeases him. I have been induced by the present inquiry to look back into Hansard: and I find in 33 Parliamentary Histry, 1813, an example of a Governor-General being so horror-struck with a harmless squib that appeared in a London paper, that he succeeded in persuading the House of Lord to commit the poor printer and proprietor to Newgate for three calendar months, and to fine them £ 50 each. The newspaper was the "Morning Chronicle," and the editor was my father."

The following extracts taken from the despatches written on the Act of 1878 by the three above named upholders of the Liberty of the Indian Press will be read with peculiar interest at the present juncture by Indians when their Press has been gagged by the recent Irwinian Ordinance.

Disaffection and sedition will operate, I believe with more concealed weapons than an open and free press.

The existing restrictions ..... leave room for the exercise of caprice on the parts of the Governments of India. One Council or one Governor may be for leaving the Press free, another may be for restricting it ..... Any one connected with the Press might be any day subjected to arbitrary and tyrannical power.

Lord Metcalf.

(Quoted by Sir E. Pery.)

UNPALATABLE TRUTHS.

The case, in my opinion, for a stringent Press Act, completely breaks down; ..... and that it is generally wise on the part of Government to abstain from any crusade against it.——for the principal offensiveness of the Native Press consists, as the Duke of Buckingham has well pointed out, in their statements of unpalatable truths in strong language.

E. PERRY.

A retrogade and ill-conceived measure, injurious to the future progress of India, and inconsistent with all our past policy, is to be allowed to remain permanently on the statute book, because at a moment of supposed urgency, when no consideration of the subject was possible, the assent of the Secretary of State was, as I may say, exhorted by telegrap .

E. PERRY.

A STEP BACKWARDS.

When the Governor-General states that the increasing sedition was distinctly provoking to rebellion, and that at the moment the Vernacular Press was specially dangerous, who could tell in this Office or in this country what emergency was at hand, what insurrection was on the point of breaking out? No one would have been justified in advising the Secretary of State to withhold his consent at such a moment of possible danger. ..... I have argued this case with great earnestness, because I consider that this enactment will not only be most unpopular with the natives of India, but that it is a decided step backwards in the large and liberal policy which we have deliberatly adopted as our system of government.

E. PERRY.

In its normal condition, and such is the present time, the Government of India stands in little need of such despotic power. The press no doubt is often puerile, and sometimes (in a political sense) licentious. Its attacks upon the Government have been frequently characterised by unscrupulous perversions of truth, and in the last few years, (especially in the Bombay Presidency) sometimes by articles of downright disloyalty. There must be a limit to such hurtful misrepresestation ..... and I quite agree ..... that the Government should have in its hand a more certain and summary curb. For this end, the demand of security may be a reasonable and salutary measure. But the power of forfeiture, and still more the closure of a press, instead of being left to the arbitrary fiat of the executive, should be confided to an independent tribunal. There is no excuse for constituting Government the final and independent judge in its own case. ..... The Gordian knot has been rudely cut; and the Press, reduced to absolute subservience, is thus shorn of its virtue as an independent organ for the exposure of the abuses, the discussion of the remedial measures, and the settling forth of native feeling. However carefully watched by the Supreme Government, the attitude of the Local authorities wherever impatient and nettled by personal strictures, or intolerant of native sentiment, and prejudice, will suffice to crush by anticipation free writing, and thus emasculate the press. I submit that, with the view of promoting enlightment and progress creating a healthy public opinion, interesting the people in matters of internal administration, and thus of gradually educating them to self-government in their own affairs, it is for the good of the British Government no less for the well-being of the people, to foster a free and independent press. The Government has deliberately cast aside a valuable help, and the most effectly means for elevating and strengthening the national mind. .....

THE RACIAL DISTINCTION.

A further, and to mind, a fatal objection, is that a law which fetters the Native, and exempts the English Press is based on hurtful principles. The distinction is invidious, because tending to perpetuate the sentiment already (rightly or wrongly) felt, that our administration is partial and exemptive of the European. ..... The English papers, as the organs of the ruling class, are clothed with authority, because their utterances are supposed to emanate from persons well informed, and to some extent at least behind the scenes. Wild and incautious statements and discontented representations are therefore doubly dangerous when made in an English Press or copied therefrom into a Native paper. More suspicion, jealousy and distrust, especially at Native courts in ndia, and on its borders and injury to the British Government, may thus be caused by a single incautious article in an English newspaper, than by the whole Native press together.

W. MUIR.

THE CHOICE.

It is vain to say, as we have heard it said, that this measure will leave you all the good of a free press without the evils. That is not in the nature of things. If it really becomes a question between a free press and our hold of India, I am certainly not going to say "Perish India" but quite the opposite. There has, however, been no proof that the alternative is before us now. If the time is to be called a time of crisis in India because of the Russo-Turkish war you will never again be out of "crisis". A new network of sensitive electric nerves is spreading over the face of the earth. We shall never again have peace in the sense of the past.

Most of the offending paragraphs quoted by the Government of India are indeed very unpleasant reading. But a considerable portion of these are only, as the Duke of Buckingham has said, the utterance of unpalatable truth in strong language. It is not good for us that the utterance of these truths should be suppressed. It has been said in this discussion that a free Press is the correlative of a Parliament, and that one has no possible root without the other. If there is an element of truth in this, there is at least as much in the view that a free Press may be the needful substitute for a Parliament where a Parliament is impossible.

History will easily afford instances of privileges, such as are in question, too hastily conceded. Perhaps the older history of this very matter of the Indian Press affords one of these. But there are also abundant examples of the deplorable consequences of attempts to retract such privileges after they had been conceded. And I cannot remember any instance in which a Government making such a retraction has not in the end had cause to rue the fact.

H. YULE.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

His Object.

Protest as they well might against the style of Signor Mussolini's recent speeches, people in France must acknowledge that Il Duce has a grievance which the Geneva League must look into. At the Naval Conference in London the Italian delegate, Signor Grandi, declared that his country was for all-round reduction in armaments, but that did not mean, of course, that Italy should desist from carrying into execution her own naval building programme. The abortive nature of that Conference and the impossibility of securing naval parity with France have evidently caused Signor Mussolini to adopt the policy of giving a flamboyant turn to his speeches, with the very particular intention of annoying France. But the question is whether it is wise for him simply to continue creating bad blood. His retort is sure to be that he is not the only sinner. It is for the League Council in the cause of international peace to seek to throw oil on troubled waters.

Gross Misrepresentation.

In an offensive commentary on the inability of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel to get down at Dongri station when he paid his recent visit to Dharasana, the 'Pioneer" indulges not only in cheap sneers against him but grossly misrepresents the whole incident. It says: His intention was to alight at a station at which the train did not normally stop. The railway authorities being apprised of his intention went to the trouble of informing him beforehand of the through nature of the train, and no doubt drew his attention to the dangers of leaving a train while it is in motion." Mr. Patel is then accused by the Allahabad Anglo-Indian journal of being "so moved by indignation at the refusal to alter the schedule of stops for his benefit that he is alleged to have cast discretion and the bye-laws to the winds and pulled the alarm chain." This is a tissue of misstatements. The passenger train by which Mr. Patel travelled normally stops at Dongri. He was throwing neither discretion nor bye-laws to the winds when he exercised the right which every passenger possesses of pulling the alarm chain for the sake of safety. Mr. Patel had protested, as he narrated in the interview he gave regarding the incident and the treatment he met at the hands of officialdom at Dharasana, when the railway officials told him at a station earlier in his journey that the train would not stop at Dongri, that he had every right to get down, the train being normally scheduled to stop there and he having been given a ticket for the station.

His "Popular Unpopularity".

The Spanish political situation goes from bad to worse. The measures adopted by General Berenguer to check the increasing popular discontent are fashioned on the Rivera lines and King Alfonso looks on, although he has a splendid opportunity at the present juncture of rallying all responsible political opinion to his side and embarking again upon genuine constitutional rule. His passive attitude has assured him, according to Unamuno, the celebrated Spanish philosopher who was recently allowed to return to Madrid after a long exile, "a popular unpopularity." The special correspondent in Madrid of the 'Frankfurter Zeitung" in a despatch to his paper on May 3 gives an account of a stirring political event in Madrid on that day. Unamuno made a sensational speech in which he warned the Government of General Berenguer and King Alfonso that it was folly on their part to allow things to drift and he congratulated the youth of Spain, and particularly the University students, on having contributed principally in the events that led to De Rivera's fall. The speech was received with tumultuous applause. But it was significant that Unamuno's direct attack on King Alfonso was heard in silence. Evidently the Spanish politicians of the Left still hope that the King will rise to the occasion and declare for constitutional Government.

The Game of Chance.

"Our minister is so strict he won't even perform a marriage ceremony."

"Good heavens! What's that got to do with his morals?"

"He says his conscience won't permit him to participate in any game of chance."

OUR MUTE COUNCILLORS AND MINISTERS.

—:o:—

Indianisation Without Self-Government A Hallucination.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Even the Swarajists, however, though they themselves have declined to take office, have joined in the general cry for the Indianisation of the services. With what result? So far as Indianisation has progressed it has strengthened the anti-national and weakened the national forces. Few of the Indians who have risen to high office as the direct result of this demand for Indianisation, remember that fact. It flatters their self-esteem to think that they have climbed by their own strength and it has been their endeavour to approve themselves to their fellow British officials and superiors and subordinates, as being as little Indian in outlook as themselves. Take even the Ministers who are supposed to be amenable to public opinion. They have become willing stalking horses from behind whom their colleagues of the Reserved side and their Secretaries drawn from th Imperial services, perpetrate measures which they would not have ventured to do when they were solely responsible for the administration and had not this cover to shelter them from public criticism. Things are being done now with the acquiescence of Ministers and of Indian high officials which would not have been done when the Government was predominantly European in its personnel. Indianisation without Self-Government is a miserable hallucination. It has only provided, as might have been expected, instruments for the existing system who as Indians are to a considerable extent immune from criticism. The late Sir Hormusjee Wadia, who was a robust Liberal called attention to this untoward result nine years ago. Speaking at the Malaviya Conference in 1922 Sir Hormusji, while strongly condemning the non-co-operation movement, expressed his keen disappointment at the failure of Ministers and Indian Members of Council to stand up against the repression which was being practised in the name of law and order. He said:

"We Moderates accepted what was given to us (in the Reform Act) in an honest spirit, thinking it was a first step which would enable us to see that it was followed by other steps with greater swiftness by our own efforts But to-day I regret I stand here before you, to make one painful admission. The recent measures of Government have caused us deep searching of the heart and mind. We had been thinking about the new era since the passing of the Reform Act with high hope, but we feel that we have been dreaming a dream; and there is deep disappointment. After the events that took place on the 17th November what do we find? That in the year 1921, Lord Reading and his Government could do without check and restraint all over India what Lord Chelmsford did in 1919 about the Punjab. We have three Indian Members in the Viceroy's Executive Council. They and Lord Reading seem to have given *carte blanche* to the Provincial administrations everywhere to adopt and enforce any and every restrictive or coercive measure they chose. Then we have our Ministers in the Local Governments. Have the Local Governments consulted the Ministers? It may be—I dare say, it was, the case that they were not consulted according to the constitution. But if they were not consulted, why do they remain as Ministers? Why do they remain mute, inactive, helpless and leave us, their own countrymen, without lead or guidance at such a crisis? I say that the Moderates must feel a deep searching of the heart and mind as to whether these new reforms have been true reforms."

These words are as applicable today as they were eight years ago, if not more. We have Indian Ministers and Members of Council, and a much larger proportion of Indians in the higher services, now, but the policy of meeting public discontent by repression rather than by conciliation, continues. The Press Ordinance, the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the imprisonment of hundreds of patriotic young men, the numerous complaints of Police high-handedness,—none of these things seem to affect the self-complacency of these men while they are carrying anguish into every household in the land. If they were not holding these offices they would have certainly been in the ranks of those who are fighting against these things. The folly of pressing forward with Indianisation before full self-government is reached, must never again be committed.

"MR. MACDONALD HAS STULTIFIED HIMSELF"

American Press On India.

ATTITUDE OF CAUTIOUS SYMPATHY.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes in the "Hindu":—

IOWA, April 12.

"Have you made your salt today"? is the usual greeting these days of an American to an Indian. The greeting has the ring of sincerity and sympathy. Mahatma Gandhi's salt tax march to the sea has dramatized to the Yankee mind India's campaign of civil disobedience. Americans know today that this campaign has been born out of popular misery and discontent. It is not the result of "fictitious grievance and malignant agitation," but it is due to conditions which have become intolerable. America is sitting up and taking notice of "India's salt war." It is getting as much space on page one of the newspapers as the London naval parley, and a little more than all the doings of all the European countries put together. Popular cartoons, which exercise more influence than most powerful editorials, have represented Mahatma Gandhi not as a twister of the tail of the British lion, but as a salter of its tail.

Most Americans have heard all their lives only the English side. They have been brought up on English propaganda; but now they are listening to the other side. Many of the leading papers are comparing the Indian salt tax law with the American Stamp Act of the Revolutionary days. "The Globe-Democrat" (St. Louis) observes: "We can remember another British tax law, a stamp tax law (resistance to which, though progressively reduced to negligible figures, started one of the most important movements in all history. Gandhi's methods, however, are far different from those of our leaders. A mystic to whom the title Mahatma, equivalent of saint, is popularly awarded, Gandhi deprecates the use of force. His is a non-co-operation policy with violence deprecated. He is preaching a boycott against imported British cloth and carried a spinning wheel with him on his march as a symbol of the hope for restoring India's once famous textile industry, destroyed by the British.

"What is to be done with Gandhi now? The Delhi officials have had ample warning of what was coming, but he reached the sea with no decision arrived at as to whether he is to be ignored, which has its dangers, or whether he is to be arrested and martyrized, which may be the more dangerous. The massacre at Amritsar, which will never be forgotten in India, and whose impressions still linger in the rest of the world, is much in the official Delhi mind. London is at least convinced that something or other must be done for India, but what?"

A number of papers have likened the salt tax to the tea tax which lead to the Bortson Tea Party of 1773 "The Davenport Democrat and Leader" (Iowa) holds that "a tax on salt is a good deal like an impost on the water we drink or the air we breathe." It then goes on to say: "The British Government must regret that t left a weapon lying at hand for Gandhi's use as potent as the salt tax to which his recent ceremonial breaking of the British-made laws has called the attention of the world. Everywhere the similarity of the situation to the one created by the tax on the tea of the American colonies is being noted. We all know what happened to the tea tax, and to British interests on this side of the water. Gandhi is approaching his object in a different way from our own armed resistance, but he is calling attention to a crying grievance of his people, none the less."

The general tone of the American press toward the Indian crisis this week is one of cautious sympathy. It is universally admitted that Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most sincere leaders in the the world, and that he is so sincere that the world is forced to pay him attention. "What he wants is independence for the Indians. That is what Americans always want for Americans."

UPTON CLOSE'S VIEWS.

I met this week Mr. Upton Close, the famed author of the "Revolt of Asia" and "Six Eminent Asians." He has been twice in India, the last being in November, 1929. He is a sympathetic student of Indian affairs, and his books are enjoying at present a great popularity with the American reading public.

Mr. Upton believes that the end of the white man's domain in Asia is imminent. Disaster is facing Britain. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, has stultified himself. Mr. Close recalled that before the Great War, Mr. MacDonald had written a book advocating self-rule for all the peoples of the earth, including the Indian nation. Now he has developed a love for power. He is trying to steer between idealism, which has brought him to power, and policy, which alone can keep him there. If he gives in to the demands of India, he will loss even the support of the Labour Party which has elected him. Unemployment is bad enough in England without losing the protected market of India. Mr. MacDonald and Britain are bound to fall, and the British Empire is confronted with disintegration.

The eminent authority on Eastern questions was asked: "How soon?"

"I am not a horoscope."

"But will it be—centuries?"

A thoughtful pause. And then, with a twinkle in his eyes: "Years, may be." Then another pause: "Yes, perhaps months."

To Mr. Upton Close, Mahatma Gandhi, in stature, appearance and character, is like a butterfly—a butterfly with the most wonderful voice you ever heard, and the kindliest eyes. He paints a heroic picture of his "butterfly" who, always a man of peace, helped to enlist troops for the British during the Great War in return for the promise of freedom to India, of the mockery that England has perpetrated in its ten-year "home rule" concession, of the expiration of that period on January first, and England's refusal to grant India's demands. India is now seeking, not home rule, but freedom.

Says Mr. Upton Close: "Gandhi is ghting England with the weapon with which the Christians defeated the 'eternal' Rome—martyrdom. A thousand years from to-day people will look back at his deeds almost as we we to-day review the life of Christ. Gandhi is fighting the English with the only mode in which India can be superior—morality and martyrdom. If he chose to battle England, he would be vanquished easily. But by peaceful resistance he excites the pity of the world, and holds the British powerless."

MISREPRESENTATION OF GANDHIJI.

A short time ago Mr. Upton Close had an article on Mahatmaji in the "New York Times Magazine," one of the most pro-British and pro-imperialistic papers of America. The article was badly mutilated and miserably illustrated. "I am furious about that censored article of mine in the "New York Magazine," explained Mr. Upton Close. "And that picture of Mr. Gandhi! Why, it's like a man-eating fiend. It's not at all like Gandhi—why Gandhi is a pleasant little man, gentle and gracious. He wouldn't harm anything."

Mr. Upton Close is the pen-name of Josef Washington Hall. He has spent eight years previous to 1922 in China working as a secret service man for both the American and Chinese Governments. He also worked there as a journalist. On his return to the United States, he taught Oriental Politics in the University of Washington for three years and continued his journalistic career. Besides contributing articles to many of the leading magazines of the country, he has written several important books on the East. He is a brilliant writer. More recently he has established a tourist agency to conduct "cultural expeditions to the Orient." One of his parties will visit India this summer.

SATYAGRAHIS LIFTED BODILY & EJECTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

chers used for storing water were broken to pieces.

The demolition of the Camp was executed by police in the following manner. Notices are said to have been served by the Mamlatdar on several plot-holders to whom the Camp premises belonged only this afternoon—confiscating the whole Camp property under Sect.on 202 of the Land Revenue Code.

A police officer when asked by a Satyagrahi explained the confiscation by saying: "This agricultural property is used for non-agricultural purposes, and so Government has forfeited it."

MR. GARRETT ON THE SCENE.

Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, was personally present on the scene of the police operations. Exactly at 3-30 a police party comprising of the Commissioner Mr. Garrett, the District Magistrate Mr. Braham, the Police Superintendent Mr. Robinson, the Deputy Superintendent Mr. Antia, Magistrate Mr. Suleman Desai, and a few officers and a posse of 50 constables arrived in the Untadi camp. Magistrate Desai told the Satyagrahis that the camp premises had been confiscated by Government and that they should leave the camp forthwith. The latter refused to budge even an inch. When the Commissioner Mr. Garrett ordered that they should be bodily removed from the Camp. The policemen removed the Satyagrahis from the Camp.

Later, when the work of demolition had finished the Satyagrahis created a very awkward situation for the police officials. Linked arm in arm, the volunteers, six deep blocked the path leading to the Camp. All police officers who were inside the Camp discovered that they they could not come out without tramping on the volunteers on the path. In order to come out Superintendent Robinson had actually to drag a volunteer along with him. A police lorry which was inside halted near the gate unable to proceed in face of the volunteers' blockade. Thereupon, Inspector Alamshah called a few policemen and asked them to remove the Satyagrahis from the path. The latter resisted the police attempts; but were eventually dragged out of the way. Some Satyagrahis attempted to go back to their original post; but in the meantime police formed a cordon and prevented them from entering it. heaps of bamboos, palm leaves, mattresses, broken earthern pots and strings were the only remnants of the Untadi Camp when the officers left the premises. A strong pose of armed police took possession of the Camp and guarded it. The satyagrahis who were ejected by the police are still there. They mean to camp immediately outside the confiscated property. There are three injured Satyagrahis still in the Camp hospital, and permission is granted only to Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to nurse or take food to them.

WORLD OF SPORT.

TEST TRIAL TEAMS.

—:o:—

Duleepsingh To Play For "Rest."

The following teams have been selected for the Test Trial match commencing at Lords on May 31:—

ENGLAND.

Chapman (Capt.)
Robbins.
Hobbs.
Sutcliffe.
Hammond.
Woolley.
Hendren.
Tate.
Larwood.
Duckworth.
Geary.

THE REST.

J. C. White (Capt.)
G. T. S. Stevens.
Duleepsinghji.
R. E. S. Wyatt.
Jardine.
Allon.
Leyland.
Ames.
Hopwood.
Worthington.
Clark (Northants).

In the all England team are included practically all the players who helped win the "Ashes" in Australia. Hobbs, Sutcliffe Hammond, Woolley and Hendren are all in top-hole fettle and have put up big scores in recent matches.

For the "Rest", Duleepsinghji appears to be the "star" batsman but Jardine, Ames and Leyland are all capable of obtaining runs. One notes with pleasur that Allom the new Surrey "find" is included. He has been bowling consistently and well recently. A great game is in prospect with the odds somewhat in favour of England.

SATYAGRAHA TELLS.

Quaker Sympathy For Indian Movement

LONDON, May 26.

Religious bodies, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, are more than perturbed at the developments in India. The oft drawn comparison between Mahatma Gandhi and the founder of Christianity, and the fact that despite solitary exceptions, the Congress movement has adhered to non-violence, have a special appeal to the spiritually-minded people. And the warning from Poet Rabindranath Tagore has been received seriously.

It might be remembered that the Society of Friends, an organisation of Quakers, recently came out with an appeal on behalf of India. There have been developments following it. The Society's annual meeting was held on Saturday, and there was discussion as to what steps should the Society should take in regard to India. The meeting was private and no detailed account of what took place is available. But it is understood that an influential section passed that the Society should follow the historical precedent set up in its attitude towards American Independence, and actively identify itself with the movement for Indian freedom. A practical suggestion was made that the Society must urge on the Labour Government the immediate need for an amicable settlement with Mahatma Gandhi.

VIEW OF THE OPPOSITION.

There was also a section opposed to this view. It pointed out that the proposed step was actually supporting rebellion. The meeting also discussed whether the Society should lend its name to the pamphlet stating Indian case for freedom written by Mr. John Holyland of Woodbroke Settlement at Birmingham. Owing to the objections raised at the meeting, it was agreed that the pamphlet should be withdrawn from circulation pending final decision.

It would be interesting to note Poet Tagore stayed at Woodbroke Settlement during his visit to Birmingham this time.—Free Press.

TO "BREAK OBNOXIOUS AND TYRANNICAL LAWS."

Right Of Every Nation.

SHAHANI'S TRIAL IN DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 26.

The case against Sjt. J. N. Shahani editor "Hindustan Times" come up to-day before Mr. Pool Additional District Magistrate in Central Jail.

Court Inspector examined Keshoram, Sub-inspector, C. I. D., who took shorthand notes in a meeting held on 9th and 10th April, at which Sjt. Sahani presided. He deposed that Sahani asked people to break salt law by manufacturing contraband salt in every house and by telling people the process of manufacturing salt.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Two more Sub-inspectors of C. I. D., who were present in the meetings corroborated statements of Keshoram Abdul Wahid, police inspector, was fourth prosecution witness who chalaned Mr. Sahani.

Court asked Mr. Sahani certain question to which latter only replied that he was not in position to answer.

At the end Mr. Sahani made statement in the course of which he said he had no confidence in the present administration and had no idea of co-operating with court proceedings. He said he was not making a statement before court to get his offence minimised, but merely to expose the farcical nature of the proceedings, which, under a judicial garb, was launched to fulfil the executive policy.

PERSONAL CONDUCT.

So far as his personal conduct was concerned he made it clear that it was the right of every people to break obnoxious and tyrannical laws and that the history of world had continuous a story of honest breaches of laws.

Concluding he thanked the Court for uniform courtesy and witnesses for their honest report.

Judgment is reserved for tomorrow because Mr. Asaf Ali, who did not represent Mr. Sahani, raised legal technical point for change of section from I. P. C., to 9 (c).

CIVIC CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

—:o:—

Protest Against Majority Party.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

A resolution urging the Moslem rate-payers "to prepare themselves for a campaign of civil disobedience in the shape of non-payment of municipal taxes, when they will be called to adopt such a course" was adopted at a largely attended meeting of the Mahomedan citizens and rate-payers of Calcutta at the Town Hall this evening, to protest against the conduct of Congress members of the Calcutta Corporation in "systematically ignoring the Moslem interests in the administration of the civic affairs of the city." Moulana Abdur Rauf presided, and most of the Mahomedan councillors of the Corporation were present. The meeting condemned the manner in which the Congress group has been taking "undue advantage of their position as majority party in the Corporation" and urged the Government to take step to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 so as to secure to the Moslem community representation to the extent of at least one-third of the total number of councillors on the basis of separate electorate.

Lack of space necessitated overflow meetings being held outside the Hall.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR CHITTAGONG REBELS.

—:o:—

Find Of Gun And Pistol.

CHITTAGONG, May 25.

It is reported that one pistol, one double-barrelled gun, thirty-five live cartridges and several spent cartridges were found by Sonthal coolies in the course of their search for absconding rebels responsible for armoury raid in the hills near Chittagong town. House-searches continue and except for the curfew order, the situation is normal.—A. P.

"TRUE STORY OF APRIL 23."

—:o:—

Peshawar Enquiry Committee's Appeal.

PESHAWAR, May 25.

Justices Sulaiman and Panckridge, Members of the Peshawar Unquiry Committee, who arrived here last night, spent a busy day discussing rules of procedure, settling details and visiting places of occurrence of riots. In a joint statement to the press, they say: "The Government of India have asked us to ascertain the true story of April 23. We would therefore gladly welcome the appearance before us of all persons having personal knowledge of the facts that happened on or before that day which have direct bearing on the disturbances of that date or measures taken on that day by the authorities to deal with them. As full protection is guaranteed to all witnesses and they in no way render themselves liable to prosecution by reason of any admission that they may make and no such admissions will be used against them in any criminal proceedings, it is to be sincerely hoped that persons knowing relevant and material facts will neither be afraid to give evidence nor intentionally refrain from giving evidence before us, but voluntarily help us in ascertaining the true facts. We will be glad to know the different versions of all the incidents in order that we may see how far there is reliable evidence in support of each and decide which to prefer and accept. We trust that our appeal to the public to assist us in the enquiry will not be in vain."—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS

HOOGHLY, May 23.

Mr. Tulshikumar Chatterjee, member of the District Congress Executive Committee and Secretary of the Hooghly District Students' Association, was arrested under Section 147 and 353 I.P.C. yesterday.—Free Press.

KHULNA, May 23.

Manindranarayan Agashti, nephew of the late Mr. S. K. Agashti retired I.C.S., was fined Rs. 50 under the Chowkidari Act. Warrants have been issued for realising the amount by attachment and sale of properties.—Free Press.

DEHRA DUN, May 23.

The Provincial Congress Committee has directed Prof. Kaskar of Benares to direct the campaign of Civil Disobedience. He is at present directing the work here.—Free Press.

MUSULIPATAM May 21.

Mr. Thota Narasaiah was sentenced to 18 months' R. I. for inciting people to raid the Manginapudi salt works by the Deputy Magistrate, Masulipatam.—Free Press.

SYLHET, May 23.

Shibendra Chandra Biswas, a Congress leader, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly.—A. P.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AND POLITICAL AGENDA.

SIR M. WEBB'S INTERIM INJUNCTION AGAINST MEETING.

KARACHI, May 26.

Sir Montagu Webb, as Chairman of the Daily Gazette Press Limited, Karachi, has filed a suit against the Karachi Municipality for breach of Municipal Act in acting "ultra vires". Sir Montagu applied for and obtained an interim injunction from Judicial Commissioner's Court this afternoon forbidding the holding of this evening's meeting and bringing up and discussing or in any way dealing, with political matters referred to.

The case has aroused widespread interest. It is believed to be the first of its kind in India.—A. P. Free Press.

Police Officer Killed.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 26.

Mr. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was killed in riot on 25th instant in Gujargarhi village near Mardan.—A. P.

MEMORIAL TO VOLUNTEER BHAILAL.

NADIAD, May 25.

The Kheda Congress Committee has passed a resolution to commemorate the glorious death of Satyagrahi Shahid Bhailal, a volunteer who died as a result of Police atrocities at Dharasana by raising a fund. It seems more than Rs. 1,000 has already been contributed towards the same.—Free Press.

SJT. RANCHHODDAS JAILED.

—:o:—

(Rrom Our Correspondent.)
(By Telephone.)

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

Sjt. Ranchhoddal Amratlal who led the batch to Dharasana on Sunday night and was arrested at Barejadi station was sentenced to-day to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 100, or, in the alternative to undergo one month's further imprisonment.

Moonl Jnvijayji has been convicted and sentenced to four months' hard labour and fined Rs. 200, or, in the alternative, to six weeks' further imprisonment.

GUJRAT'S RESOLVE.

Struggle To Continue To Last Man.

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 26.

A responsible man in the Camp told me pending mobilization of picked volunteers for the next raid, this new issue will be fought to the bitter end. Arrangements had been made promptly to replace volunteers arrested or removed from Untadi Camp.

Fast approaching monsoon threatens to foil Satyagraha plans but Gandhiji's movement is kept going throughout Gujerat, in one form or other.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

I am told that Bardoli Patidars held several meetings and that no-tax campaign is gaining strength in other parts of Gujerat also. The social boycott of Government servants is particularly strong here. By way of thoroughly working the constructive programme, the people of Bardoli are preparing to welcome Sardar Vallabhbhai, who is expected to be released from jail in the middle of June.

The Bardoli patidar official mouth piece of Satyagraha campaign reiterates that Dharasana struggle would be continued to the last man in Gujerat. "If the existing enthusiasm of the people is properly exploited and led, the Dharasana struggle can be waged till victory is ours." These words uttered by a prominent Congressman may be said to guage correctly the situation here.

MILITARY STATIONED AT BARDOLI.

—:o:—

Volunteer Dies Of "Shock."

BULSAR, May 26.

Military have been stationed in and near a bungalow called the Bhut Bungalow in Bardoli. The Mamlatdar of Bardoli has warned the public that anyone approaching the bungalow is liable to be shot if he does not reply to the sentries' challenge.

POLICE ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Ismail Desai, Deputy Police Superintendent, with two sub-Inspectors of police and a few armed policemen arrived this morning at the Satyagraha Camp at Untadi and took statements of Dr. Patel and others regarding the death of a volunteer on Thursday during police raid of satyagraha camp at Untadi.

It is alleged that this volunteer died of kicks he received on his abdomen but it is understood no external marks were visible on his body during post mortem examination in Government dispensary at Bulsar. He was found to have died of shock.—A. P.

1824 VILLAGE OFFICERS RESIGN.

NADIAD, May 25.

The Kheda District Congress Bulletin states that the total number of resignations of village officers has swelled up to 1,824 and volunteers to 6,053.—Free Press.

Graduates' Swadeshi Pledge.

Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, B.A., has signed the Graduates' Swadeshi pledge.

KHARAGHODA SALT RAID.

—:o:—

Satyagrahis Wounded.

VIRAMGAM, May 25.

Under the command of Mr. Gopalrao Kulkarni 75 Satyagrahis went to Kharaghoda to break salt law. Old Kharagodha is five miles from the Patdi Satyagraha camp.

When they were about to return with the contraband salt, a large Police force met them and ordered them to surrender the salt, which they refused to do, they were forcibly dispossessed of it, and some Satyagrahis were seriously injured. The wounded were removed to hospital for treatment.

Mr. Champaklal, photographer who went to the place, was not allowed to take a photograph of the scene—Free Press.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 16 To 10 Points Down.

INCREASED SELLING ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, May 26.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market ruled easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable Western Belt forecast and favourable crop conditions. The market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points and prices kept on sagging in the absence of any buying. The market closed at about the lowest level at a decline of 16 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 16.30c.

The weekly New York Cotton market review received by Reuter states that advances early in the week on reports of storm damage in the Western and Central Belts were followed by reactions on clearing weather. Trade shorts have been buying July on setbacks, while new crop deliveries are becoming relatively active as the season advances. The excessive rains in the Western and Central Belts did considerable damage, necessitating replanting in some sections. Rains in the Eastern Belt, however, have been beneficial. Grassy fields are reported in Georgia, the Mississippi Valley, and Texas, except in the west and north-west, but there is apparently sufficient labour and seed for replanting. Buying of new crops on reports of damage by rain during May has been checked by expectations of the usual favourable weather in June, and the belief that an improvement in soil conditions will cause rapid progress next month. In the meantime the market is apt to develop increased sensitiveness to crop news.

U. S. Port receipts were 6,000 Bales and Exports amounted to 1,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points. Scattered short covering resulted in some improvement in prices and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points to 8.63 and sales were 2,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 4 points with July 7.90 and October 7.75d. Sakellaridis Egyptian futures declined 2 points with spot at 13.90 while Uppers declined 3 points and spot prices improved 3 points to 10.19d. per lb.

The reactionary feeling that set in during the last days of the past week seems to have been over as the improvement in weather is well discounted. The market is somewhat liquidated and before the approach of holidays we look for some covering movement which will in all probability result in some improvement in prices during the week.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.27 —.02 lowest 16.16 —.13.

N. Y. October Highest 15.10 (opening) lowest 14.95 (at the close).

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 12,411,000 bales." "Cotton Good weather forecasted, utter absence of speculation."

Nordon:—"Considerable rain damage West, rain East beneficial, doubt sustained selling pressure present low levels, rather buy dips."

New York:—"Expect quiet market pending developments of new crops. In view large amount of tenderable qualities now held by Co-operatives, old crop likely continue firm."

Reuter:—"Market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by favourable Western Belt forecast and favourable crop conditions."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Cotton weather predictions favourable, but on account of late start many sections favour purchases in October (new contract) at present level."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 24.

May close at 7s. 10-3/4d.—1—1/8d.

July close at 7s. 11-1/4d.—1-1/4d.

Oct. close at 7s. 11-7/8d—1-3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel doll. 1.04-3/4 up 1/2.

July per bushel doll. 1.05-5/8 up 1/8.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.08-1/4 up 1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 19.32 up 7.

July 19.52 up 7.

WHEAT CABLE (Liverpool).

"Some setback on profit-taking and Russian offers but doubt much decline."

WHEAT CABLE (London):

"Market steady on unfavourable weather and decreasing visible supply. Farm Board holding 50 million bushels off market. Canadian acreage private reports suggest 1-1/2 million acres smaller. Consider "short" side dangerous and so advance may be gradual, firmly believe much higher prices on any real crop scares."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 26.

In response to weakness in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 258/3 for Broach J.-A. delivery. There was utter absence of demand and prices declined to Rs. 255-14 on nervous long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were steady and prices recovered under short covering. Rates at 4-30 p.m. closed as under:

Broach J.-A. 256/8.
Oomra July 211/8.
Bengal-July 185/8.
Broach J.-A. Highest 258/12.
Broach Lowest 255/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

May	138.00—2.50
Aug.	149.00 plus 1.70
Nov.	152.30 plus 3.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

Broach	253/260
Bengal	190/200
Mathia	192/202
Khandeish	203/208
Akola-Khamgaon	206/212
Nagpur-Wardha	218/228
Barsi-Kurduwadi	203/208
Jalna-Aurangabad	205/210
Nagar-Vambori	202/207
Purna-Parbani	207/217
Khandwa-Sanavad	207/212
Indore-Ujjain	212/235
Miraj-Sangli	275/286
Coompta	280/292
Tirupur-Cambodia	330/348

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yester day	This year.
Khandesh	38	290893
Central India	317	391906
Barsi and Nagar	487	253415
Hyderabad-Gaorani	315	88014
Berar	1435	696547
Central Provinces	89	362411
Total Oomras	2681	2111191
Dholera	1102	166708
N.-W. Provinces		138614
Rajputana		51781
Sind-Punjab		150160
Broach	205	278978
Coompta & Dharwar	1097	80959
Westerns-Northerns	509	34500
Cocoanada		102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	261	13049
Persian		620
American		10805
Egyptian and African	183	72112
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		712
Total	6038	3124091

EXPORTS FROM BAMBAY.

Bombay, May 26.

1st Sept. to 22nd May.

In full-pressed Bales	Yes- day	This year.
Europe	220	690400
Japan & China	1850	1266567
Coast Ports	900	16665
Up-country by Rail		81394
Aucat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		38385
Total	2970	2093361

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, May 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	12	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	11	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	11	3
Silver Ready	51	11	0
Silver 1st Settlement	51	4	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	51	1	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 26.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 24-5-30	8381000	9162000
Receipts Yesterday 24-5-30	6000	2000
Exports to date 24-5-30	6439000	7616000
Stock at Ports 23-5-30	1715000	1140000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-5-30	810000	447000
Stock at Liverpool 23-5-30	884000	1045000
Visible Supply 23-5-30	3780000	3217000
Quantity in Sight 23-5-30	14436000	15041000
Quantity out of Sight 23-5-30	12412000	14080000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 26.

Castorseeds May delivery:—Opening Rs. 44/7. Lowest Rs. 44/2. Closing Rs. 44/3/6.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery:—Opening Rs. 45/14. Lowest Rs: 45/5 Closing Rs. 45/6/6.

Groundnuts May delivery: Opening Rs. 44/6: Highest Rs. 44/13/6; Closing Rs. 44/10.

ENGLISH COTTON BROKERS

—:o:—

A False Report.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

With regard to the report appearing in the "Evening News of India" of Monday date that under the inspiration of some Congress people attempts are being made in Bombay to boycott English Cotton Brokers, on enquiry I learn that no such movement is contemplating to boycott English brokers. Some Indian brokers are still willing to operate with European brokers and not British brokers. The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association has not passed any resolution to this effect and no Congressman has approached the Cotton Brokers—The fact is that after the procession of Bombay business associations, several members of the cotton trade, did not like to do business with European brokers—When European brokers knew about this move on the part of some cotton brokers, it is said that some European Houses addressed a letter to the Brokers' Association for the safety of their rights. Thereupon, the committee of Brokers' Association met yesterday to consider this question and did not arrive at any conclusion. The Committee is again meeting to-day to consider the letter.

A BROKER'S VIEW.

With regard this new development a prominent Cotton Merchant when interviewed said:—

Every Indian will welcome total boycott but as there are vested interests boycott of English brokers seems impracticable and after some lapse of time, the boycott if at all decided by a resolution, will meet with a premature failure. The main reason is that so far no English broker has given direct cause for such a move and on the contrary I understand that English brokers on the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, supported Sir Purushottamdas's resolution about Mahatma Gandhi and closed the offices of the E. I. C. A.—So far there has been no case where they have directly or indirectly opposed the general move taken by the cotton trade and during days of continued Hartals, no attempt was made to do any business. However, in case they fail to stand shoulder to shoulder along with Indian members of the cotton trade, certainly a boycott will be necessary and will receive support from every cotton broker and merchant.

Quotations Of Local Mill Cloth.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 26.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	Per lb.	0	10	6
Century	"	0	10	6
Curimbhoy	"	0	9	6
Gold Mohor	"	0	10	6
Moon	"	0	10	3
E. D.	"	0	10	3
Long Cloth (Full weight 34/40 In.)				
Century 91/92¼	Per lb.	0	13	9
Century 6404—8705	"	0	14	3
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0	14	0
Pehlad	"	0	13	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0	13	6
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0	13	4½
Daud Sahib	"	0	13	6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) 5202 5303	No.			
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	14	7½
David Mill	"	0	14	6
Moon	"	0	14	3
Phoenix	"	0	14	6
Appollo	"	0	14	6
Long Cloth X Quality.				
Swan Finlay	"	0	14	0
Gold Mohor	"	0	13	5
Century	"	0	14	0
Appollo	"	0	13	6
David	"	0	13	6
Maher	"	0	13	9
Jacob	"	0	13	7½
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34—42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	13	0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	13	0
Century (Bugle)	"	0	13	0
Appollo (Pyala)	"	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0	13	0
Sakuntala	"	0	13	3
Pehlad (Siwala)	"	0	12	6
Rachael	"	0	13	0
David	"	0	13	1½
Maher	"	0	13	3
Kachhwa	"	0	12	3
Salita.				
Tata	"			
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	13	6
Lepad Big Sige		0	12	6
Spring	"	0	13	0
Textile	"	0	13	0
Century	"	0	12	9
David	"	0	12	9
Appollo	"	0	12	9
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	"	0	15	0
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	14	6
Jacob	"	0	14	9
David	"	0	14	6
Century	"	0	15	0
Mun Mill	"	0	14	9
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	"	0	14	0
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	13	6
Century	"	0	14	0
Jacob	"	0	13	9
Mun Mill	"	0	13	0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	8	0
David	"	0	13	6
Gin Coloured				
B 1515 Ratlal	"	11	0	0
A1515 Tulsidas	"	9	12	0
779 Kanta	"	12	2	0
4141 Kanta	"	12	2	0
MBW Century	"	0	0	0
Markin Japan.				
4488	"	0	0	0
8383	"	8	7	0
38	"	9	8	0
Wards 120	"	0	0	0
Wards 46 Chilli	"	0	0	0
9398. 10380	"	10	0	0
8025	"	8	6	0
9797	"	8	7	0
3810	"	10	0	0
2388	"	0	0	0
44000	"	0	0	0
Sepoy	"	0	0	0
Peach	"	0	0	0
Black Check				
5300 Sholapur	"	0	0	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14				
Kanta	"	1	0	6
Victoria	"	0	0	0
Pehlad	"	1	0	0
City	"	1	0	0
Pramji	"	0	0	0

ENGLAND to AUSTRALIA

Girl's Amazing Flight

One of the most remarkable feats in aviation has just been accomplished—by a girl! Miss Amy Johnson, aged 22, has flown from Croydon, London to Port Darwin, Australia in 20 days. She made the flight solo in a baby Moth plane—a striking example of pluck and endurance.

This record deserves all admiration. Not only does the flight typify the tremendous strides made in aviation to-day—it affords further proof of the constant faith put in CASTROL by people who *know*.

Miss Johnson used CASTROL throughout her splendid flight and this same oil is obtainable throughout India at the same price as ordinary oils. Use it in your car and motor-cycle.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Wakefield

Castrol

motor oil

All were available ~ ~ Castrol was chosen

C. C. WAKEFIELD & Co., Ltd., *Head Office for India*—Bombay. Branches throughout India.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

May 26.

S.S. Clyde Maru, Ins. Kobe.
S.S. Honolulu Maru, Matsuda, Kobe.
S.S. Pilsna, Luppes, Trieste.
S.S. Majola, Ekman, Durban.
S.S. Lujula, Kiel, Oslo.
S.S. Glenroppe, Brooks, Calcutta.
S.S. Friemtels, Hupers, Hamburg.

LOADING

May 26.

Steamer Clyde Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.
Steamer Maroa for Durban.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s mail steamer Pilsna arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, etc. with mails & general cargo and 118 passengers.

S.S. Clyde Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Clyde Maru arrived in harbour from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Honolulu Maru:—The O.S.K. steamer Honolulu Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Tugela:—The C. T. Co.'s steamer Tugela arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—2 bales animal skin M. M. and Co., 26 bales animal skin A. Abdulla and Co.; 14 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai; 9 bales animal skin M Sidick and Co.; 8 bales animal skin I. Faizullah; 14 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 8 pots rose oil and 8 pots ginger grass oil E. Virjee and Co.; 175 cwts chutney F nowroji; 250 cwts condiments D D Framji and Co.

For Marseilles:—1 pot essence de palma rosa Volkart Bros.; 2 bales animal skin M Ladak.

S.S. Nimentels for Hamburg:—107 cwts mustard seed, 45 cwts turmeric and 104 cwts dill seed J. Dayal; 61 cwts castings Ad. Meyer; 44 bales cow hide H M Hakim; 30 bales cotton fly V A Somo.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros.; 200 cwts groundnuts S M Raggor and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw K Dinahmed and Co.

For Philadelphia:—15 bales skin cuttings East India Export Co.;

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S.S. Capodimonte for Marseilles: 105 cwt gum karaya C Morarji and Co.; 2000 cwt groundnut J Ramchandra and Co.; 106 cwts soap nuts J Hasmukhlal and Co.

For Genoa:—1998 cwts linseed T. S. Thadani and Son; 405 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

For Naples:—3000 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S.S. Pilsna for Trieste:—385 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw C & Thackersey Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 347 bales cotton raw K Devchand and co; 560 cwts groundnuts T S Thadani and Son.

for Piraeus:—296 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton raw Gorio and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw C & Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Gurond for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Mundra for Havre:—35 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 340 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Dunkirk:—200 cwts linseed Birla Bros.; 360 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 250 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—565 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

S.S. Tantentels for Dunkirk:—5500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 440 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 173 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw N. Rajaram and Co.

For Liverpool:—3000 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons.

S.S. Shanghai Maru for Osaka:—75 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Rangoon Maru. Agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. From Nagoya:—358 cases cotton shirting, 87 cases cotton porcelain ware, 30 cases glass ware.

From Tokyo:—248 cases cotton goods, 84 cases cotton shirting, 70 cases rubber goods, 21 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—383 cases cotton yarn, 606 cases cotton shirtings, 62 cases rubber goods, 36 cases cotton twill, 482 cases glassware, 400 kegs lead, 468 bdles brass ware, 189 kegs coal tar, 301 bags metal sand.

From Kobe:—65 cases silk goods, 124 cases cotton ssirting, 60 cases cotton drill, 59 cases straw boards, 15 cases camphor, 30 cases mats, 250 bags ginger, 500 pieces logs.

From Singapore:—20 bags gum copel, 1143 bags rottan, 21 bags nut meg, 700 bags sago flour, 1165 bags betal nuts, 80 pieces aspen-logs.

From Canton:—1897 pieces bone stones, 50 cases mats, 2000 bags beans.

From Shanghai:—31 cases tea, 6182 bags beans, 3140 bags peas.

From Hongkong:—1000 bags beans, 100 bags carda, 50 bags sugar candy, 75 bags cari salmon.

From Colombo:—80 cases matress fibres, 10 casks chemicals.

Hydrocele

10 MINUTES' TREATMENT.

NO OPERATION.

Permanent Cure Guranteed, Recommended by Doctors, No Fever, No Pain, No Staying in Bed, By One 2 c.c. Ampule of LIQUOR SICCANS.

Rs. 15 per Ampule.

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Representative for India:— JOHN S. ELMORE
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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

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The Progressive Indian Insurance Company. Declared Bonus of Rs. 50/- per thousand for the quinquennium.

SPECIAL FEATURES:
Policies revivable at any time. Special Revival Scheme for policies Standing lapsed for a period within 3 years. Unique non-forfeiture privilege. Permanent Disability Benefits. Lowest Premium Rates for Maximum Benefits. Special Plans to suit all circumstances.

For further details and Liberal Agency Terms apply to The Sole Agents:—
Messrs. UGANDA COTTON TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT IN PRICES.

Better Feeling.

Bombay, May 26.

The weakness, which was experienced on Saturday was evidenced again to-day when the market opened. Decline in raw cotton values had also weakening effect and prices recorded irregular decline. However later on prices suddenly improved on active buying by bulls. It is said that the boycott movement is becoming successful and Indian Mills have a bright outlook. These reports caused better feeling and the market displayed better tone. Of course the market shows some strength we have no faith in any material advance at the moment owing political uncertainties. There is remarkable decrease in outside business and in narrow trading prices may be swayed either side we do not think it safe to follow the advance too boldly at the moment. There is contraction of currency and business is bound to be hampered.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 26.

Bombay Dyeing 811, 7, 18.
Century 13, 10, 17, 16.
Colaba 135, 33.
Crescent 110, 11.
Fazul 502, 3, 10, 8, 11, 10.
Indore 373, 75.
Madhowji N. 46.
Nagpur 481, 82.
New Great 217, 20, 17, 23.
Pearl 277, 83-2.
Simplex 98, 103.
Swadeshi 386, 85, 86.
Burma 682.
Hydro 1170, 82.
Tram 131, 31-14.
Deff. 285, 81, 87, 86.
Ord. 43-8, 14, 2, 49-6.
Bundi 16-14.
Indian 248, 50.
Katni Ord. 180.
Alcock 345, 40.
50 Kastoorchand 12
100 Khatau 115.
100 Kohinoor 185.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 46|4.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 600.
50 Mysore 141/4
200 New Great P. 170.
200 New Great 223|12.
100 New City 77|8.
250 Pabani 176|4
250 Pearl 283|12
100 Phoenix 383|12
10 Premier 0|15|0.
100 Shapurji 6/8.
1000 Sholapur 1650.
250 Simplex 103|12.
100 Swan 130.
100 Swadeshi 386|4
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42|8.
500 Vishnu P. 687-8.
500 Vishnu 2145.
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100|50 Baroda 72-12.
50|25 Central 15|6
£10|5 Eastern 78|8.
500 Imperial 1320.
500|25 Imperial Contr. 320.
100-50 India 90.
Union 3/6/-.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16-12.
70 Gwalior 83.
250 Indian 250
100 Katni 1st P. 93|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100|8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 132-8.
10 Punjab P. 10.
10 Punjab 11-2
100 Sahabad 143|2 x.d.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19|14.
Oriental 1875.
Valcan 7.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 125.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
100 Andhra Val. P. 670
50 Bom. Tram P 63/12.
50 Bom. Tram 131|14.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1182|8.
1000 Tata Power P. 1135.
1000 Tata Power 555

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm Prantej 810.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Province 91.
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 53.
500 Tapti Valley 867-8.

MINING.

10 Central India 2-14
10 Shivrajpur 11-8.
150 Tata Steel 1 p. 135
100 Tata Steel 2 p. 66-8.
30 Tata Steel D. 286-4.
75 Tata Steel 49|6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Alcock 240.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 205.
250 Bom. Steam 200.
250 Bombay Telephone 55.
8 S. Brit. B. Petrol 3-14-8.
125 Bom. Burma Old 683|8.
50 Bom. Burma New 280.
100 Ind Bleaching 128-12.
15 Scindia 10-1.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 26.

100 Ahm. Advance 370.
50 Apollo 4|10.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3|12.
500 Bom: Cotton 136|4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 816|12.
250 Bradbury P: 160.
100 Century 316|4.
100 Central India P. 450.
100 Central India 482|8.
100 Colaba 133|12.
200 Coorla 136/4.
100 Crescent 111|4.
250 Currim 110.
250 Dawn 630.
250 Dawn 360
10 E. D. Sassoon 0|7|9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 8|8.
250 Fazulbhoy 510.
100 Finlay 134|4.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 157|8.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 375.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.

CALCUTTA JUTE SHARES.

—:o:—

Large Stocks Of Hessians.

Calcutta, May 23.

The following is the extract from the weekly report of Messrs. Moosa & Co. of Calcutta regarding Jute shares:—

Since our last issue we may add for the information of those who are gravely concerned with the future outlook of Jute Industry that the question of "Short Time" is now attended with too much of complexities as the Associated Mills in their replies to the Circular, referred to in our last issue, by adding too many provises though converging to the reversion of 54 hours working, have made a hotchpotch of this question. The Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association are therefore today faced with a very difficult situation but in our opinion, the solution can be sought in the co-operation of the Agarpara Mills as well as the adjustment of the wages between 54 and 60 hours to the satisfaction of the mill operatives.

So our firm belief is that should this spoke be removed by the Agarpara Mills, the Associated Mills will be moving their wheels at a 54 hours destination with the early dawn of the July-sun.

On the other hand, some fealers still cling fast to the belief that "Short time" is nothing but a phenomenon being created by uneasy speculators now and then in the horizon of Stock Exchange and Gunny market with intent to throw off their heavy loads and no sooner they have achieved this end, the present short time apparition haunting everywhere will disappear by itself and the whole drama that is being staged for self-interest and not in the interest of Jute Industry will end in a comedy.

We think that even if this 'short time' dream be materialised there is very little or no prospect of immediate reduction of stock of Hessians unless and until intense demand revives. It may be that some spurt in the market becomes visible by the speculators' blind bookings but it will only temporary and the Investors must not be inveighed by this breeze in the market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 26.

The securities market ruled firm with active buying. 3-1/2 per cent. paper opened at Rs. 64-6 and improved to Rs. 64-11. To-day's closing rates are as under:

(Liabilities to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	64 11
do. Sett.	64 10
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	74 0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89 8
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	76 8
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	93 2
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	86 12
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95 2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97 10
5 p.c. 1935-47 Loan	96 4
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103 12
6 p.c. 1956 K. P. Trust	103 12
(Income-Tax Free.)	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100 11
do. Sett.	100 10
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	99 15
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100 5
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	101 5
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102 4
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 135.	104 14
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931	101 12

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 26.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 474 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 500 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 26.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 3|4.
D D 1|5 25|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 May|Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 277 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 99 1|2
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 123.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 15/16 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 3/4 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 24th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.620 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 23rd inst. £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready £18 3/4 23rd inst. £18 5/8 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 23rd inst. £18 9/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready £40 11/16 23rd inst. £40 3/8 24th inst.
London discounts 3 Mos. £2 3/16 per cent 23rd inst. £2 3/16 per cent 24th inst.
London discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 per cent 23rd inst. £2 9/16 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Band of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 26.

3 Months Discounts 2 3|16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent.
One month 4-1|2 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Fair demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

Bombay, May 26.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. Business small.

Imperial Bank Of India.

—:o:—

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK, AS ON THE 16TH MAY, 1930.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,32,50,000
Public Deposits	17,16,43,000
Other Deposits	62,80,84,000
Loans against securities per contra	1,66,27,000
Sundries	1,57,89,000
Rupees	1,00,15,24,000

ASSETS.

Government securities	36,74,58,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,83,43,000
Loans	13,61,73,000
Cash Credits	32,10,01,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,58,86,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	48,51,000
Dead Stock	2,81,53,000
Sundries	80,05,000
Balance with other Banks	35,16,000
	84,74,86,000
Cash	15,44,18,000
Rupees	1,00,13,24,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£1,074,100
Advances and Investments in London	£2,138,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 264,300
Percentage	17.30
Bank Rate	6 p.c.

LIABILITIES:—Public Deposits Rs. 2,02,60,000 Increase. Other Deposits Rs. 10,29,000 Decrease.

ASSETS:—Bank's Investments Rs. 11,33,000 Decrease. Loans Rs. 19,69,000 Increase. Cash Credits Rs. 63,27,000 Decrease. Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 1,92,000 Increase. Cash Rs. 2,14,99,000 Increase.

Percentage 17.30.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, May 26.

Linseed May	1	4	3
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Wheat Sept.	6	4	6

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1930.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AMBULANCE MEN

A Doctor's Statement.

Dr. Tribhuwandas Metha who was till lately in charge of Hospital attached to Untadi Satyagrah Camp and who was arrested on his joining Dharsana civil disobedience movement sends us the following statement:

On the night of the 13th instant I with my friend Dr. Surajlal Parekh of Bulsar saw Dr. Cortrell of the Irish Mission Hospital Presbyterian Church at his house. We told him that in view of the contemplated raid by Satyagrahis on the salt depots at Dharasana there was a likelihood of a large number of casualties taking place. We asked him whether in that case he would accommodate the wounded civil resisters in his hospital. He refused and said: "We do not take part in politics." We explained to him that we did not want him to associate himself with any politics but invited his co-operation in a purely humanitarian work. Even in violent warfare we argued a soldier as soon as he was wounded ceased to be regarded as a combatant and added that even the enemy's hospitals were bound to accommodate such patients. He said: "Government hospitals might do that but we would not."

We asked him whether that was in accordance with the spirit of his mission. He said: "Yes, that is how we interpretate it." A lady at this stage appeared and looked surprised at the flat refusal of Dr. Cortrell to receive civil resisters in case they were brought to him. To avoid any argument, however, she said, "We have no room. There is only one vacancy and that will be filled up to-morrow." We then suggested that they could operate the patients as there was no other surgical help available and we would carry away the patients to our improvised hospital afterwards. But he was adamant in his refusal. Finally we asked him if his attitude was according to the spirit of Christianity. To this he only replied: "Whatever it may be, don't bring me any patients. I am not going to accept any." With these words he left us.

TRIBHUVANDAS D. SHAH,
M.B.B.S.

ASSAULT ON AMBULANCE MEN.

—:o:—

A Doctor's Allegation.

An eye-witness to the police assault at Dharasana on May 20, says:—

I, Doctor M. H. Sukkawala, M.B., B.S., state that I was sitting under a shed with three ambulance volunteers, being on duty as a Red Cross Medical man, when all of a sudden at about 4 p.m. two Europeans and one Indian Police Officers with ten or twelve policemen, all of them armed with lathis appeared on the spot, and inquired as to who we were. We replied that we were there on duty as ambulance men. Thereupon the Police Officers peremptorily asked us to clear out from the place as it was within the prohibited area. We told him that we were there as Red Cross Ambulance men only to help the injured; but the Police Officer refused to pay any heed to our plea and drove us out of the shed saying, "You cannot have your own way."

Whil ethis was going on here, in another part of the field our Red Cross volunteers were being assaulted by the police. Two of them were brought to the hospital with the marks of lathi blows on their bodies. They stated that they were wearing Red Cross badges when they were assaulted. The police had torn away the Red Cross badge of one of them.

Sd. M. H. SUKKAWALA.
Untadi Camp, 20-5-30.

PARSI PROCESSION

—:o:—

On Thursday, the 29th instant, a Parsi Procession will start at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) from the Maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School, enter Girgaum Road, turn into Princess Street and thence to Kalkadevi, Bhuleshwar, Thakoredwar, Girgaum, New Churney Road and enter Grant Road and terminate at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

A wounded Satyagrahi at Wadala being dressed by Ambulance volunteers.

WADALA SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

38 Volunteers Arrested

Wadala satyagraha was resumed on Monday morning. A batch of 78 Congress Satyagrahis marched from the Congress House at about 8-30 a.m. and after parading through some parts of the city proceeded to Wadala.

They divided themselves into small parties and then attempted to raid the Northern side of the salt area from the direction of Kurla about 11 o'clock.

POLICE SURPRISED.

From their experience of Sunday, the police probably expected the attack from the Southern side, and had taken precautions to meet such a contingency. Monday's attack from the other end, therefore, came as a surprise to them.

This gave an opportunity to many of the volunteers to carry out their plan successfully and 40 of them escaped with contraband salt which they carried to the Congress House. The remaining 38 who came within the reach of the police were arrested.

Very few of the public were present as spectators.

NOT CONGRESSMEN.

The crowd who raided the salt area on Sunday evening and was alleged to have thrown stones at the police consisted of mill workers from the neighbouring parts. None of them were satyagrahi volunteers.

HOW VOLUNTEER VITHALDAS DIED.

—:o:—

Verdict Of "Accidental Death" Given.

The City Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Vithaldas Vaiabhdas Chandan, a Congress volunteer, who died as a result of injuries sustained by fall from a moving train between Masjid and Victoria Terminus on the 19th instant.

The deceased received injuries in the Wadala raid on his right hand and was treated at Sir Harkisondas Hospital. The same evening he was going to the Esplanade Maidan to attend a public meeting from Masjid Station, when he fell down from the train and died on the spot.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the skull. Mr. A. R. Pereira, Guard, G. I. P. Railway, said he saw the deceased at Masjid Station with his right hand bandaged. While the train was approaching Victoria Terminus Station the deceased was going towards the entrance when he lost his balance and he fell down and died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A 36 HOUR FAST.

—:o:—

Thana Political Prisoners' Protest.

We understand that all B class politica prisoners in Thana Jail have decided to observe a 36 hours fast commencing from to-day as a protest against some of them transferred to C class. They will, also, it is understood, they will take only one meal a day this week after the fast.

MULUND LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Mr. Mehisheri Jailed.

Mr. Virji G. Mehisheri was arrested on Wednesday last at Mulund and sentenced under Section 117 I. P. C. and Section 47 of the Salt Act to one year' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Chaubal of the Kurla Court.

BOMBAY'S SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS.

—:o:—

All Except Messrs Nariman & Choksey Under B Class.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. J. N. Choksy, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. C. K. Narayenswamy, Mr. C. V. Johory, Mr. Niphadkar, Mr. Satankar and Mr. Krishna Iyer who were convicted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, last Thursday are given different classes in the jail.

Mr. Nariman and Dr. Choksy are both given A class, while the rest are given B class.

150 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Paris Police Drive.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—Police have arrested 150 persons including 34 Indo-Chinese and 104 foreigners participating in largely attended Communist pilgrimage to the corner of Pere Chaise cemetery, where members of Paris Commune were shot in 1871.—Reuter.

TURKEY CHANGES DIPLOMATS AT KABUL.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Constantinople. — Government has decided to substitute Charge d'Affaires for Ambassadorship in Kabul.—Reuter.

A Governor's View.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Melbourne.—At the dinner at the Royal Empire Society, Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, referring to the secession movement said it provided motive loyal. There was no reason why such suggestions should not be made and discussed, but they were becoming so international a community that it would be wise to examine the motives before agreeing with them. He concluded: "Most attractive slogans may fill our eyes with dust."—Reuter.

Miss Johnson's Programme

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Port Darwin.—Miss Amy Johnson will leave for Sydney at daybreak to-morrow escorted by three aeroplanes to spend the first night there en route to Dalywaters from where she proceeds to Brisbane.—Reuter.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN AGAIN

—:o:—

Empire Day Message.

MACDONALD'S APOLOGIA FOR IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, May 25.

Rugby.—Broadcasting Empire Day message last night, Prime Minister MacDonald referred to the different stages of Empire development and Government, ranging from the Crown Colonies to Dominions which are practically independent Nations and said: "In the course of this expansion, we have not only planted Colonies and founded Nations, but we have undertaken the care of people who could not take care of themselves. They were doomed to civil war or systems of Government which cut them off from benefits of civilisation. We have duties regarding them. We must see so far as we are able that weakness on our part or too ready withdrawal from guardianship we have assumed, does not abandon them so that they relapse into conditions from which our intervention has rescued them. Too great haste may only undo all good our controlling hand did, and instead of such action on our part being progress for them, it will only be triumph for most deplorable form of retrogression and reaction. Yet there must be no deflection from the goal of self-government.

BENEFITS OF TRUSTEESHIP.

Great are our Imperial problems and skilful and wise indeed must be the hands and minds of those charged with solving them for the good of the world and the credit of our Nation. However great were qualities of personal courage in naval, military and administrative fields which went to building of this vast and varied Empire, there is asked now from those who have to guide it and solve its problems equally great qualities. The British Empire can only survive the fate of its predecessors which crashed inevitably as the circumstances which created them passed away, if it can adapt itself to the new needs of the ever-changing world. I believe the British Rule still has a great part to play in the world, and for the good of the world, provided its people live in the present and work for the future. The British Commonwealth, a standing proof of that unity, is not incompatible with freedom and all essentials of independence. We are proving too and need to prove even more unmistakably that the trusteeship for peoples less politically instructed or less civilised than our own, can be upright and honest exercised in the genuine interest of those people themselves and designed to fit them for ultimate partnership on free and equal terms."—B. O. W.

Port Darwin.—Miss Amy Johnson has resumed her flight to Sydney.—Reuter.

Rio De Janeiro.—Graf Zeppelin has left for Cuba.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

"New Leader" Condemns Whipping And Heavy Sentences.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent:—

On Mr. Brockway's initiative, a special meeting of the Parliamentary Party has been summoned for next Tuesday when Mr. Benn has promised to attend and the whole situation will be discussed. Further complications may intervene as a result of Monday's debate on the India Office Vote as an active section of Tories, inspired by the new Indian Empire Society, want to press for complete suppression of the Congress movement.

SIGNS OF BREAK UP OF PARTY TRUCE.

There are signs of the coming break-up of the party truce, but strenuous efforts will be made by leaders to preserve a united front until after the publication of the Simon Report.

Many members now admit that the prospects of a successful Round Table Conference is extremely doubtful and only the faintest hope prevails that the Simon report will get a favourable reception in India. But it is felt that the whole outlook might be changed if a dissolution is precipitated by a Government defeat on other issues which, however, would hardly be to India's advantage.

"NEW LEADER'S" WARNING

—:o:—

"Ruthless Severity Of Sholapur Sentences."

"The New Leader" fears that in the existing tension and uncertainty the British administration will seek security in the harsh application of its power. It confesses to a feeling of almost despair at the ruthless sev... of the sentences passed on unfo... tunate Indians in Sholapur. R... ferring to the crowning infamy ... flogging prisoners, the paper ... that this is the working of ... panic mind and disgraces ... Government responsible.

"These savage vindictive punis... ments can only result in fanati... the flames of racial hatred ... still further embittering the rel... tions between the people and t... Government. It is not on su... foundations that a secure bas... can be found for the forthcomi... Conference."

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

How Long?

The "Leader" writes:—

"Sholapur has not yet work... off its bad Karma, or there would have been no decision 'to continue martial law indefinitely.' This is a truly dreadful decision in view of what martial law means and involves, at Sholapur as everywhere else as prees messages have been sufficiently indicating. It appears there was 'stone-throwing at the troops' on Wednesday and hence this dread decision. We still remember the sort of comment that British publicists made day after day on the conduct of Germany in the war. May we venture to ask Englishmen to refresh their memory of those stirring years and recall what the highest placed Englishmen said then? Does it consist with the notions they then uttered to place a town like Sholapur under martial law and to continue it 'indefinitely.' Are not Indians human beings like themselves?"

HEAVY LOAD ON CONSCIENCE.

—:o:—

Why Durlabhbhai Desai Resigned His Post

PROTEST AGAINST "LATHI RAJ"

But Harilal Desai Does Not Resign.

SURAT, May 25.

"Within the last two months alone I have sentenced no less than thirty-five brave patriots to imprisonment. God knows what deep searchings of heart I experienced during that period."

This confession was made by Sjt. Durlabh Desai who was congratulated at a huge public meeting held here, last evening, for having resigned his post as Deputy Collector, after a loyal service of 26 years as a protest against Government's repressive policy. Mr. Morarji Desai who has also resigned his Deputy Collectorship was similarly congratulated.

Replying to the congratulations, Mr. Durlabhbhai Desai said: "From my very youth I have nurtured patriotic sentiments, but I believed it my duty to be loyal to the Government, so long as I remained in its service; and accordingly, I have been constrained to do many actions much against the dictates of my conscience. Within the last 2 months alone, I have sentenced no less than 35 brave patriots to jail. God knows what deep searchings of heart, I experienced during that period. Yet I stuck on to my Government post loyally till Friday last. I have not intimated my resignation even to the Press till now, and only to-day I publicly announce my resignation from the service of this Government. Even before, I always felt that I was acting unpatriotically and against the interests of my country by remaining in the service of the present Government, and yet I dragged on as long as I could; but when this load on my conscience became unbearable there was no alternative but resignation.

PROTEST AGAINST LATHI RAJ.

The Government tried to dissuade me from my action by offering me leave or pension, but I could not forget for a moment the excesses committed on our innocent sisters at Viramgam or the "Lathi Raj" that Mr. Laher introduced so at Anand, Umreth, Nadkore and other places in Kaira District.

That is why I spurned the Government offers. I saw my clear duty to resign after 26 years' loyal and loyal service.

Shrimati Sharda Mehta presided over the meeting.—Free Press.

MINISTER DESAI NOT RESIGNING.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

An informal meeting of signatories and other leading citizens of Ahmedabad is being convened this evening at the bungalow of Shrimati Ansuyabahen, when the whole correspondence that has passed between Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and the signatories will be discussed. The meeting will also decide what steps should be taken in the matter.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Harilal Desai has definitely replied to the signatories that he has now to look after the interests of the whole presidency and not of Ahmedabad alone, and that he has made up his mind not to resign.—Free Press.

KARACHI PROPHET'S SOOTHSAYINGS.

When Will Gandhiji Be Released?

LATEST JULY 10, HE SAYS.

1. Indications point to the release of Gandhiji on the 28th May or 4th July or by the 10th July, this year.

2. Repression continues till the end of June 1930.

3. Release of Political prisoners by the 28th July 1930.

4. Reforms—happy reforms will be granted.

5. There are no indications of Gandhiji going to England, this year.

6. Watch the period from 21st November till the 19th February 1931,—changes in Afghanistan.

7. Dangerous period for health. —Indications point to suffering from paralysis in 1931 and particularly in May.

8. The year 1931 is a very good year for Great Britain and she comes out supreme from all disturbance that take place one after the another between 1931 to 1935 on this Earth.

"GEMINI."

A NEW DOMINION IN AUSTRALIA?

—:o:—

Move For Secession.

SUPPORT TO CREATION OF WESTRALIA.

LONDON, May 26

Perth.—The campaign for the secession of Westralia from the Commonwealth was enthusiastically initiated at a public meeting which was presided over by Premier Collier and attended by the Lord Mayor and members of the Parliament. The meeting passed a resolution pledging support to the movement to create a Dominion of Westralia and urging a referendum on the subject. Mr. Collier said the Federation was costing the State eight million sterling a year, which was a tremendous burden to its four hundred thousand inhabitants.—Reuter.

SHANKARRAO GULVADI.

—:o:—

Given 1 Year R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 22.

Sjt. Shankar Subrao Gulvadi, the Karnatak leader from Kumta and member of the Karnatak Satyagraha Committee representing N. Kanara, was arrested at Hubli on the 16th instant, brought to Karwar on the 17th and tried by the Town Magistrate on the 19th and 20th. On the last named day he was convicted under Sec. 117 I. P. C. and Sec 47, Salt Act, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Shankarrao did not defend himself, but made a lengthy statement, in the course of which he gave the story of his conversion to non-violence as a creed after hobnobbing with some violent revolutionaries in his early days. He was escorted to jail by a large crowd.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Stre...